



Naval 3.

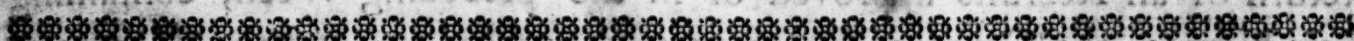
Observations, Explanations, &c.

Relating to the

ESTABLISHMENT,

Most humbly proposed, for

HIS MAJESTY'S MARINE FORCES.



ARTICLE I.

INSPECTOR GENERAL.

BY an *Inspector General* I here mean, a General Officer appointed to Inspect and Review His Majesty's Marine Forces, but not to command them; and such an Officer was thought necessary during the last War, when His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Lieutenant General Wolfe* to perform that Service.

I do not know what Instructions that Gentleman had, nor shall I presume to say what Instructions may be necessary upon such an Occasion; but I most humbly beg Leave to mention the principal Matters which seem to be cognizable by a General Officer who may be so appointed, —*viz.*

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THAT

THAT he Review such of the Marine Forces as shall be at the Head Quarters assigned for them at *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth* and *Chatham*, twice a Year; and that the Times of Reviewing be regulated by the Times of Equipment and Return of His Majesty's Squadrons of Ships of War.

That at the Times of making those Reviews, he do require from the Commanding Officer of the Marines at each Head Quarter, exact Returns of the State of the Arms, Accoutrements and Cloathing of the Officers and Men reviewed by him; and that like Returns be delivered to him, of the Quantities of Cloathing in Store, and of the Numbers and Condition of Spare Arms and Accoutrements, to the End that timely Supplies of such of those Things as shall be wanting, may be immediately provided.

That he do superintend the Recruiting Service, so far as to direct what Number of Officers shall from Time to Time be employed therein, and what Cities, Towns or Parts of the Kingdom the said Officers shall repair to, so that they may not interfere with each other, and thereby impede His Majesty's Service; and that the Marine Officer commanding at each Head Quarter, do transmit to the Inspector General, a Weekly Return of all Recruits approved of in the preceding Week, containing their Names, the Companies they were draughted to, and the Names of the Officers who inlisted them.

That the said Commanding Officer do likewise transmit to the Inspector General, a Weekly Return of the Names of such Officers and Private Marines as have Died, Deserted, been preferred or discharged, either at Quarters, in Hospitals in *Great Britain*, or on any Branch of the Land Service, in this Kingdom; and that the Officers commanding Detachments of Marines on board His Majesty's Ships of War, do likewise send to the Inspector General, as often as Opportunities offer, Returns of the Names of such Officers or Private Marines belonging to their Detachments, as die or desert, together with the Times and Places of such Deaths or Desertions.

From these several Returns of the Numbers of Men *Inlisted*, *Dead*, *Deserted* or *Discharged*, the *real Strength* of the Marine Forces may be as nearly determined, as the Nature of this Service will permit; and the
Number

Number of Officers employed to raise Recruits for the Marines, may, in consequence thereof, be either increased, continued, or diminished, according as the Good of His Majesty's Service shall require.

That any Officer who shall distinguish himself by extraordinary Diligence and Attention, in the Recruiting Service, in taking Care of Sick and Hurt Marines at Hospitals, or in examining the Arms, Accoutrements, Linen, &c. of Marines at Quarters, may be continued in such Branch of Service, by the Inspector General; and that the Inspector General do endeavour to compromise all such Disputes or Differences as shall from Time to Time arise between Marine Officers, unless they are of such a Nature that Judicial Proceedings thereon cannot be avoided without manifest Prejudice to His Majesty's Service.

A R T I C L E S 2, 3, 4.

Aid de Camp, Secretary and Clerk, to the INSPECTOR GENERAL.

THESE three Officers will be necessary to enable a General Officer to perform or give an Account of the several Matters and Things before mentioned; for the making of General Returns to the Lords of the Admiralty, the transcribing of particular Returns into Register Books, the writing of Letters, &c. will be full Employment for a Secretary and one Clerk; and as to the Military Part of this Detail, I apprehend that an active Officer will find the Business of Aid de Camp as considerable as he would wish it to be.

A R T I C L E S 5, 6, 7.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS COMMANDANT.

AS there are Three Lieutenant Colonels already appointed to the Marine Forces, it will be needless for me to say more concerning them, than what relates to the Word *Commandant*, and to a small proposed *Increase of their Pay*.

According to the present Marine Establishment, a Lieutenant Colonel at each Head Quarter is the proper Commanding Officer of the Marine Forces.

Forces there quartered, so that his Command is not a temporary one, occasioned by the Death or Absence of a Colonel, &c. — It is therefore most humbly submitted, Whether or not, the Addition of *Commandant* to his Title of *Lieutenant Colonel* would be improper? and whether or not, the increasing of his Pay from 17 to 20 Shillings a Day, would more than equal his increased Expences in supporting the Character of Commanding Officer to a Number of Forces which may be sometimes equal to the Command of a Lieutenant General?

ARTICLE 10.

LIEUTENANT CAPTAIN.

I HAVE long thought that a Captain of Marines is an Officer of very little Use, and that his Place might be very well supplied by a Lieutenant Captain; for such a Captain, with his proper Command of a Company, is only wanted on board First and Second Rate Ships of War; and the greatest Number of such Ships employed at any one Time doth not probably amount to Twenty in actual Service.

So that about Five out of Six of the 130 Captains of Marines, now in Commission, must either be employed on board His Majesty's Ships with less than their proper Commands of Men, or remain on Shore without being able to do any material Service; for as there are great Numbers of Frigates, Sloops, &c. employed, and all or most of them have Detachments of Marines on board, a considerable Proportion of the Marine Captains who are at Quarters, must necessarily be left without Subalterns or Men.

But admitting that 30, 40, or 50 Men of some Companies should be at Quarters, it is not at all necessary that their Captain should be there; for there are Majors and Adjutants appointed to Exercise the Men; and there are proper Officers to issue their Pay and Cloathing, &c.

So that unless a great Number of the Captains of Marines are employed in Recruiting, I cannot think that Half of them are of any real Use; and Ten Shillings a Day is a great deal of Money to pay an Officer for Recruiting, when that Business may be as well performed at half that Expence;

pence; for this Sort of Work is rather the Business of Serjeants than of Captains, and cannot be called real Service or be often made a Merit of.

And as to employing any Captains of Marines on board Ships of War, I very much doubt whether or not His Majesty's Service be promoted thereby; for the Title of CAPTAIN hath an odd Sound on board a Ship of War when it is applied to an Officer who neither hath nor can have the Command of that Ship.

The real Captain of a Ship of War will naturally be prejudiced against any Officer who is called by the very same Title that he himself is addressed; and the Lieutenants of such a Ship cannot but be hurt at hearing an Officer called CAPTAIN, who is only their Equal in point of Rank.

There is also an Inequality between the Pay of Naval Officers and of Marine Captains, that may possibly create Envy and Dislike between those Officers; for the Pay of a Captain of Marines is Ten Shillings a Day, and this is double the Pay of a Lieutenant in the Navy, though their Rank be equal.

And as to the Importance of their respective Commands, the Superiority seems, in my humble Opinion, to be manifestly on the Side of the Naval Lieutenant; for he is the Second, Third, &c. Officer in the Command of a floating Fortrefs, containing a large Garrison and a numerous Artillery; whereas a Captain of Marines hath no other Command than of 100 Men, for the Command of a Ship of War cannot of Right devolve to him; and even that inferior Command, which properly belongs to a Marine Captain, is of the subordinate Kind, for the Marines and their Captain are under the Command of the Naval Captain with whom they serve.

These several Things induce me to think, that the Naval and Marine Services would be carried on with more Harmony and Cordiality if there were not to be any Captains of Marines employed on board His Majesty's Ships of War; or at least, that such Captains should serve on board Flag Ships only, and no longer than such Ships were commanded by Admirals, but not even in that Case unless an Admiral should desire to have a Marine Captain.

For though the Title of CAPTAIN would then be eclipsed by the Title of ADMIRAL, yet there would still remain an Equality of Title to a superior and to an inferior Officer; and a vast Superiority of Pay to an Officer of equal Rank, but of much inferior Command.

So that upon the Whole, a Captain of Marines is an Officer of very little Use to the Public, as the essential Part of his Duty consists in serving on board His Majesty's Ships of War, and his being employed there with a Title superior to his Rank, and a Pay double to that of the Naval Lieutenants who rank with him, manifestly tends to interrupt that good Understanding which ought always to be maintained between Officers and Forces which are jointly employed in the same Service.

It is therefore most humbly proposed :

T H A T 100 Captains of Marines be appointed Captains of Foot, in any Regiments or Companies which shall hereafter be raised in *Great Britain or Ireland*, or in the British Colonies in *North America*; and that, if no such Regiments or Companies are now wanted to be raised, the said 100 Captains of Marines be appointed Captains *en Second* to the several Regiments of Foot now in His Majesty's Service.

That such of those Marine Captains as shall be appointed *en Second*, do repair to their respective Regiments, but continue to receive their Marine Pay till they are made Captains of Companies in those Regiments; and that when any of those Marine Captains are so appointed, the Captain Lieutenant in that Regiment of Foot be made Lieutenant Captain, &c. of a Company of Marines, by which he will gain a small Increase of Pay.

If 100 Companies of Foot are now wanted to be raised, and 100 Captains of Marines should be appointed to them, there would be an immediate Saving to the Public of Twenty-five Pounds a Day, which amounts to Nine Thousand 125 Pounds a Year; but if there be not any Want of more Regiments or Companies of Foot than are now employed, and the said 100 Captains of Marines should be appointed *en Second* to the several Regiments of Foot, it may be Two or Three Years before the whole of that Saving is made.

However,

However, the future Saving to the Public, in Half Pay, may be the same in either Case, and it would be such a Saving as seems to merit Public Attention; for 100 Half Crowns a Day come to Four Thousand 562 Pounds 10 Shillings a Year; and if the Half Pay of each Officer be estimated at 15 Years Continuance, the total Saving in Half Pay would then come to Sixty-eight Thousand 437 Pounds 10 Shillings.

So that if the War should continue but Two Years, the present and future Saving, by the Means above mentioned, would amount to about Eighty-six Thousand Pounds; and His Majesty's Naval and Marine Services would be carried on with greater Harmony than they now are, for the several Reasons before named.

It will probably be said, That appointing 100 Marine Captains to serve elsewhere, and leaving 100 Companies of Marines with only Three Commissioned Officers to each of them till the said 100 Captains are appointed to Companies of Foot, would be a Detriment to His Majesty's Marine Service; but in answer to this it is to be observed, that Three Commissioned Officers are sufficient to command Seventy Private Marines, so that unless the Effective Strength of the Marine Forces be more than Ten Thousand Private Men, the Marine Service cannot suffer by the Means before mentioned.

And in order to prevent such Suffering, by a Number of the Marine Officers being employed in Recruiting, a proper Number of Subaltern Officers in Regiments of Foot might be appointed, for the present, to raise Recruits for the Marines; or if there should be a Want of Marine Lieutenants, for the present, to serve on board His Majesty's Ships of War, such Want might easily, and without any increased Charge to the Public, be supplied by Lieutenants or Ensigns in the Foot Service.

The two last Paragraphs are wrote upon a Supposition that there is not any Want of more Regiments or Companies of Foot than are at present employed, and that 100 Captains of Marines will be appointed en Second to those Regiments of Foot.

If a Hundred of the youngest Captains of Marines should be so appointed, they will have great Reason to be pleased therewith, as the eldest Captain in that 100 hath now 30 Captains between him and a Major; whereas

whereas there would be no more than 7 Captains to be preferred before him if he was appointed a Captain *en Second* to a Regiment of Foot of 10 Companies, or to the 1st Battalion of a Regiment of 20 Companies.

It is also to be considered, That there are only Three Lieutenant Colonels to 130 Companies of Marines, and but One Colonel, which, with the Six Majors of Marines, make, in all, Ten Field Officers; so that a Hundred of the youngest Marine Captains have only Ten Chances among them all, of being Field Officers in the Marines, and they cannot be the better for those Chances till the Thirty Senior Captains are promoted, &c.

Whereas if the said 100 Marine Captains were appointed *en Second* to Fifty Regiments of Foot, 2 to each Regiment, they would then have One Hundred and Fifty Chances of becoming Field Officers to the Foot; which are Fifteen Times the Number of Chances that they now have of Rising by Seniority in the Marines, and with this further Circumstance in their Favour, that they would sooner have those Chances.

For the Chances of Life and of Promotion must be admitted to be equal among the Field Officers and Captains of Marines, and the Field Officers and Captains of Foot, because their Ages and Times of Service are much alike; and as this must be admitted, it is obvious that a Reversion, or more properly in this Case, a Chance of Promotion, after 7 or 8 Captains of Foot is much better than a Chance of Promotion after 30 Captains of Marines.

From hence it is evident, That this Part of the proposed Alteration in the Marine Establishment is not more necessary for *the Increase of a good Understanding between the Naval and Marine Officers*, and for *the Decrease of Public Expence*, than it is or should be *desirable to the Captains of Marines*; and as to the *present Obstruction* that such an Alteration would be to *the Rise of Subaltern Officers of Foot*, I must beg Leave to observe, *that many of them would be Gainers in this Respect hereafter*, because the Number of Half Pay Captains to be provided for, after the War, would then be a Hundred less.

All I have to add on this Head is, to mention my Reason for proposing that the Officers who may be appointed to command Companies of
Marines

Marines should be stiled *Lieutenant Captains*, and the Reason is, that they may be called *Lieutenants* when on board His Majesty's Ships of War, and complimented with *Captain* when on Shore; but if they were to be stiled *Commanding First Lieutenants*, or to be called by some other Title that hath not the Word *Captain* in it, I humbly apprehend it would be better, for then that Title could never be applied to any other Officers belonging to His Majesty's Ships of War, than to the actual CAPTAINS of those Ships.

A R T I C L E S 13, 14, 15, 16.

SERJEANTS, CORPORALS, DRUMMERS, and PRIVATE MARINES.

THE Sums inserted for the Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines, are only those Parts of their Pay which are called *Subsistence*, and have hitherto been accounted for as is shewn in the States Numb. III. and IV; for if the Deductions which are made for *Poundage* and *Chelsea Hospital*, from the Pay of His Majesty's Marine Forces, had been added to the said Subsistence, they would have made such Fractions unavoidable, as perplex most People.

And I humbly apprehend, That there is not any real Advantage derived from making out a Marine Establishment in such a Way that a Penny must be divided into 7320 Parts, as is done in the Marine Establishment for the Year 1748, for which see State Numb. VII; but I am sure that the Use of such Fractions in Public Accounts makes the accounting for Public Money tedious and difficult, and that the accounting for Monies appropriated to the Marine Service, in an intelligible and exact Manner, is so operose, that the shortest Method should be followed.

It is with this View I most humbly propose, That the Pay of the Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines, should appear in the Establishment as it is to be accounted for to them, and not intangled with the Deductions for *Poundage* and *Chelsea Hospital*; for a Sum or Sums equal to the Amount of those Deductions, from the Pay of 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 100 Private Marines, may be inserted in the Establishment of each Company of Marines, as it will not make any Difference in the Public Expence.

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There is indeed a seeming Difference, as the Amount of the *Poundage* and Allowance for *Chelsea Hospital* would then be for the full Numbers of Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines, borne upon the Establishment; whereas now, the Amount of those Deductions may be according to the Numbers of effective Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines, from Time to Time, and some if not all of these Numbers are, and necessarily must be, short of the Establishment.

But it is to be considered, That *Chelsea Hospital* is supported at the Public Expence, and as the before mentioned Deductions for it, as well as the Ballance of *Poundage* aforesaid, are appropriated to the Support of that Hospital, the Increased Charge to the Public in the Marine Establishment, under the Heads of *Poundage* and *Chelsea Hospital*, must necessarily be followed by a proportionably Decreased Charge to the Public, in the Money immediately Voted for *Chelsea Hospital*, so that it seems to me to be quite a Matter of Indifference.

ARTICLE 17.

CLOATHING for the *Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers and Private Marines.*

The Net Off-reckonings or Cloathing-Money of 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 100 Private Marines, for a Year of 365 Days, amount to — — — £. 294 : 9 : 1⁸/₁₀

And 365 Days Net Allowance to the Colonel, for One Company, for Cloathing lost by Deferters, is as followeth: — In Subsistence £. 9 : 2 : 6

In Off-reckonings 9 : 3 : 10⁴/₁₀

18 : 6 : 4²/₁₀

So that the Total Net annual Charge to the Public }
for Cloathing 111 such Men is — — — } 312 : 15 : 5⁵/₁₀

And this was the Net annual Charge for Cloathing the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Men in each Company of Marines during the last War, till the Year 1748, when the Marine Establishment was altered in regard to the Allowances for Cloathing, and not without weighty and good

good Reasons; for it appeared to a Committee of The Honourable House of Commons, in the Year 1746, that the abovementioned Allowances for Cloathing did greatly exceed the Monies paid by the Colonels of Marines for Cloathing; and those great Exceedings were, I apprehend, the Reasons for lessening the Allowances for Cloathing in 1748.

But however that might be, the Money allowed for Cloathing a Company of Marines, which consisted, by the Establishment, of the same Numbers as are now borne, was no more, for the Year 1748, than *One Hundred Sixty-seven Pounds Six Shillings Three Pence $\frac{4}{5}$* , including the Charges attending the same, as appears in State Numb. VII; for as to the Allowances which were borne on that Establishment, in Lieu of Cloathing lost by Deserters, and to augment the Personal Pay of the Colonels of Marines, they cannot be considered as allowed for Cloathing, but as intended to make the Pay of each of the then Marine Colonels £. 800 a Year.

I cannot tell whether the said Sum of £. 167 : 6 : 3 $\frac{4}{5}$ was intended to pay for complete Cloathing for the full Numbers of Noncommissioned Officers and Private Men in a Company of Marines as before mentioned, or whether it was intended only for Cloathing the Numbers of Effective Marines at that Time or upon an Average of Years, but the latter seem most probable; for though £. 167 : 6 : 3 $\frac{4}{5}$ would pay for the Cloathing of 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 100 Private Marines, yet it must be such an inferior Sort of Cloathing as would ill bear looking at with the Cloathing of His Majesty's Land Forces; and I humbly apprehend it hath all along been intended, that the Cloathing of the Marine and Foot Forces should be of equal Goodness.

Believing this to be the Case, I most humbly propose, That the Sum of **TWO HUNDRED POUNDS** a Year be allowed for Cloathing the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines in each Company, so long as a Company of Marines shall consist, by the Establishment, of 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and One Hundred Private Marines; but that the said Sum be *provisionally* and not *absolutely* allowed, to the End that all the Ballances which shall from Time to Time remain unexpended of the said Money, in and for the Service for which it shall be granted,

granted, may be faithfully applied to some other Branch of the Marine or other Public Service, and not become a PERQUISITE to any Person or Persons whatever.

For though £. 200 will not be more than sufficient to well cloathe 111 Men, as before mentioned, yet it will more than pay for the Cloathing of Eighty or Ninety Men; and I much Question, whether or not the Marine Forces, so long as they continue on Service in every Quarter of the World, can be kept up to higher Numbers than Ninety Men a Company upon an Average, including Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Men; and it may happen that out of these Ninety Men there will not, in Time of War, be more than Seventy or Eighty of them who receive their Cloathing from Time to Time as it becomes due to them, or have it afterwards claimed by their Executors or Administrators, because Opportunities of sending Cloathing to far distant Parts do not frequently offer, and many Men who have Cloathing due to them, happen to die before it can be sent for them, or before it arrives.

So that though all possible Care and Diligence be used in order to Cloathe the Marine Forces regularly, yet will they prove ineffectual, so long as Detachments of Marines are employed on board His Majesty's Ships of War in the *East* and *West Indies*, *North America*, &c. and as this is and ever must be the Case in every considerable Naval War wherein *Great Britain* is engaged, there must necessarily be a considerably less Sum of Money expended in Cloathing the Marine Forces than is really due to them.

These several Things induced me most humbly to propose, That the Money allowed for Cloathing the Marine Forces be accounted for to the Public; and I must now beg Leave to say something in relation to the Species and Prices of Marine Cloathing, and to other Matters which come under this Head.

By His Majesty's Regulations for Cloathing His Land Forces, bearing Date 20th November 1729, a FOOT - SOLDIER is to be provided with CLOATHING as followeth,

For

For the FIRST YEAR.

A good Full-bodied Cloth Coat, well lined, which may serve for the Waistcoat the Second Year.

A Waistcoat.

A Pair of good Kersey Breeches.

A Pair of good strong Stockings.

A Pair of good strong Shoes.

Two good Shirts and two good Neck-cloths.

A good strong Hat, well laced.

For the SECOND YEAR.

A good Cloth Coat well lined, as the first Year.

A Waistcoat made of the former Year's Coat.

A Pair of new Kersey Breeches.

A Pair of good strong Stockings.

A Pair of good strong Shoes.

A good Shirt and a Neck-cloth.

A good strong Hat, well laced.

The new Waistcoat in the first Year is only to be given to Regiments new raised, and to additional Men, who are likewise to be furnished with Two Pair of Stockings and Two Shirts.

These are the several Species of Cloathing with which a Foot-Soldier is furnished; and as, in His Majesty's RULES and INSTRUCTIONS for the better Government of His Marine Forces, dated 7th May 1740, He is pleased to declare it to be *His Royal Pleasure*, that the like Deductions be made from those Forces *for Cloathing* as are made from His Land Forces, I most humbly apprehend that an Equality in their Cloathing, as to Species and Goodness, is thereby meant and intended.

The Prices of these several Species of Cloathing are next to be considered, and these must necessarily vary at different Times, according as the Prices of Woollen Cloth, Linen Cloth, Leather, Hats, &c. are higher or lower; but as the greatest Part of this Cloathing consists of Woollen Cloth or Stuff, and these are Staple Manufactures of this Kingdom, the Expence of cloathing a Foot-Soldier or a Marine cannot be subject to any great Variations.

The Report made by a Committee of The Honourable House of Commons appointed to consider the State of His Majesty's Land Forces and Marines in the Year 1746, contains many useful Particulars in relation to Cloathing; and as they were collected from Persons who were principally concerned in cloathing His Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, a few Extracts from them will be necessary, before I propose any thing further on this Head.

An Estimate of the Charge of Cloathing a Private Foot-Soldier.

Report—Page 19.						£.	s.	d.
A Hat	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	6
A Coat and Pair of Breeches	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	0
A Shirt and Roller	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	8
A Pair of Hose	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	2
A Pair of Shoes	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	6
Package, Fees, and Carriage	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	0
For making the preceding Year's Coat into a Waistcoat	0	:	1	:	0			
The Total Charge						1	17	10

The Price of a Private Foot-Soldier's Coat and Breeches is, from *One Pound Five Shillings* to *One Pound Eight Shillings and Six-pence*, according to the Goodness of the Cloth, and the Quantity of Lace, and other Furniture.—Page 26.

The Price of a Foot-Soldier's Coat and Breeches, as furnished for One Regiment in the Year 1741, was, for the Grenadiers *One Pound Eight Shillings*, and for the Centinels *One Pound Six Shillings*, per Coat and Breeches.—Page 179.

The Price of a Foot-Soldier's Coat and Breeches, as provided for another Regiment, was *One Pound Two Shillings* in the Year 1744, and *One Pound Three Shillings* in the Years 1745 and 1746, but the Grenadier's Coat and Breeches cost *Four Shillings* more, — Page 28.

The Price of a Private Marine's Coat and Breeches, as furnished for One Regiment, was *One Pound One Shilling*. — Page 29.

The Cloth of which such Cloaths are made, is generally called *Livery Cloth*; each Piece commonly contains about *Forty-two Yards*, and the Price

Price of such a Piece was about *Ten Pounds* or *Ten Guineas* in the Year 1746, but the same Sort of Cloth was formerly much cheaper.—Page 28.

The Price of Cloth used for Marching Regiments is, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. *per Yard*.—The usual Quantity for a Soldier's Coat is Two Yards Three Quarters, and the Coat is lined with Bays of about 13 or 14 Pence *per Yard*, of which it requires about Three Yards and a Quarter; the Breeches are made of Kersey of about 16 Pence *per Yard*, and require about a Yard and an Half, and the Lining of them costs about Eight Pence $\frac{1}{4}$.—Page 27.

A Private Foot-Soldier's Coat will require Two Yards Three-eighths of Cloth, and a Grenadier's Coat will require Two Yards and an Half of Cloth. — Page 29.

From these several Particulars it is plain, That *One Pound Three Shillings* is sufficient to provide a MARINE with as good a Coat and Pair of Breeches as are generally provided for Private Foot-Soldiers; for the Marines being generally shorter and less bodied Men than the Foot-Soldiers are, I apprehend that upon an Average, there is about 2s. a Man Difference on this Account, in the Prices of their Coats and Breeches.

As to the Prices of the other Species of Cloathing furnished for Private Foot-Soldiers or Private Marines, it appears by the said Report that they do not greatly vary.

The Price of a HAT is generally *Two Shillings and Six-pence*.

The Price of a SHIRT and NECK-CLOTH is, from *Three Shillings and Six-pence* to *Three Shillings and Eight-pence*.

The Price of a Pair of STOCKINGS is, from *One Shilling and a Penny* to *One Shilling and Three-pence*.

And the Price of a Pair of SHOES is, from *Three Shillings and Six-pence* to *Three Shillings and Nine-pence*.

These Things being premised, I shall now mention the several Sums which I most humbly apprehend will be sufficient to pay for the Cloathing of a Private Marine; but must first observe, that such of the following Prices as are lower than those before named, are put so because the Marines are less sized Men than the Foot-Soldiers.

For

For a PRIVATE MARINE.

	£.	s.	d.
A Coat and a Pair of Breeches — —	1	3	0
A Hat — — — —	0	2	4
A Shirt and Neck-cloth — — —	0	3	6
A Pair of Stockings — — —	0	1	0
A Pair of Shoes — — —	0	3	8
For making the old Coat into a Waistcoat	0	1	0
Total —	1	14	6

At this Estimation the Cloathing of *One Hundred* Private Marines will come to *One Hundred and Seventy-two Pounds Ten Shillings*, which Sum being deducted from *Two Hundred Pounds*, the Sum proposed for the Cloathing of a Company, there will remain *Twenty-seven Pounds Ten Shillings* to pay for the Cloathing of *Four* Serjeants, *Four* Corporals, and *Three* Drummers; and tho' £ 27 : 10 : 0 be less Money than is commonly expended in Cloathing those Numbers of Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers in His Majesty's Foot Forces, yet I believe it will be sufficient to cloathe them in a Manner that is suitable to the Pay they receive and the Posts they bear, when compared with the superior Pay and Command of their Commissioned Officers.

And I most humbly apprehend that every different Degree of Command should be denoted by some Difference in the Quality or other Mark of Distinction in the Cloathing of the Persons commanding; for a superior Officer may not always have a naturally superior Appearance, and the Consequence of having a gay Uniform for a Serjeant is, that the Subaltern Officer must be at an unnecessary Expence in his Uniform.

I therefore most humbly propose, That the Expence of Cloathing a Serjeant of Marines be *Three Pounds Nine Shillings* and not more, for in that Case his Pay and Cloathing will be proportionable to each other, and shew his Subordination to his Commissioned Officers, as well as his Superiority over Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines.

As to Corporals, their Cloathing is usually the same as the Cloathing of Private Marines, with the Addition of a Shoulder-Knot which costs One Shilling;

Shillings; so that *One Pound Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* will be the Expence of Cloathing for a Corporal of Marines, according to the foregoing Estimate for a Private Man.

And as to the Cloathing of a Drummer, whatever it costs more than the Cloathing of a Private Man, is chiefly laid out in Lace or other Ornaments, which signify very little on board a Ship of War; so that his Cloathing may be reckoned at £. 1 : 14 : 6, his Drum-Sling and the Expence of lacing his Coat at 9s. 6d. in all *Two Pounds Four Shillings*.

At these several Estimations the Charge of Cloathing *Four* Serjeants, *Four* Corporals, *Three* Drummers, and *One Hundred* Private Marines, will amount to *Two Hundred Pounds*, as is shewn by the following Abstract.

			£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.						
4	Serjeants	—	at	3	:	9	:	0	each;	in all	13	:	16	:	0	
4	Corporals	—	—	1	:	15	:	6	—	—	—	7	:	2	:	0
3	Drummers	—	—	2	:	4	:	0	—	—	—	6	:	12	:	0
100	Private Marines	—	—	1	:	14	:	6	—	—	—	172	:	10	:	0
III	—	—	Totals	—		—		—		—	200	:	0	:	0	

The Shoes furnished for Serjeants might be of the same Sort as those worn by Private Marines, and then there would be Three Shillings and Eight-pence to add to the Money set apart for each Coat, Breeches, and Hat; so that Two Pounds Nine Shillings might be appropriated to pay for the Coat and Breeches, 5 Shillings and 4 Pence for the Hat, and the other Species of Cloathing be double the Prices of the like Species provided for a Private Marine.

I shall not attempt to make an exact Computation of the Money that would be annually SAVED to the PUBLIC by this proposed Establishment, under the Head of CLOATHING, as Exactness in this Case is not to be expected, but a tolerable Judgment may nevertheless be formed of this Matter by the Money allowed for Cloathing in 1748; for I am persuaded that the Charge of Cloathing actually delivered to the Marines, and the Monies paid to them or their Executors, &c. in Lieu

of Cloathing which there may not be Opportunities to send, or they may not live to receive, will not amount to more Money for each Company, upon an Average, than was allowed for that Purpose in 1748.

And as the Marines are already provided with *Swords* and *Leather Accoutrements*, which are commonly paid for out of the Off-reckonings or Cloathing-Money, the future annual Expence for a Company of Marines, in those Articles, is more likely to fall short of, than to exceed *Ten Pounds* a Year upon an Average; so that of 294 Pounds, &c. which the Net Off-reckonings of a Company of Marines amount to, as before mentioned, it is not probable that there will be more than *One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds* expended for or in Lieu of Cloathing, and for Swords or Accoutrements; which Sum is less than the Net Off-reckonings by *One Hundred and Seventeen Pounds*, &c.

But I will leave out the Seventeen Pounds and reckon the Net annual Saving to the Public, under this Head, at only *One Hundred Pounds* a Year for each Company, which will be making a large Allowance for the Companies not being complete, as this Saving must necessarily decrease in proportion as the real Numbers of Men are less; and then the actual SAVING to the PUBLIC in the *Charge of Cloathing 130 Companies of Marines* will be THIRTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS a Year, after providing the Marines with better Cloathing, or paying them more Money in Lieu of such Cloathing as cannot be sent to them, &c. than have generally been provided or paid.

For it appears in the Report of the Committee of The Honourable House of Commons, before referred to, That the Cloth used for Cloathing the Marines in the last War was about *Three-pence* a Yard lower priced than the Cloth used for Cloathing the Land Forces; and as to the Money that was then usually issued in *Lieu of Cloathing* to such Marines as had been long at Sea and had more than *one Suit* due to them; it appears in the said Report, that 20 or 21 Shillings were the Sums commonly paid for each Suit of Private Marine Cloathing, and 30 or 35 Shillings for a Serjeant or a Drummer's Suit.

Instead of which, I most humbly propose, that when any Noncommissioned Officers or Private Marines shall return from serving on board

His

His Majesty's Ships of War, and have more than one Suit of Cloathing due to each of them, they shall be furnished with one Suit apiece, and with as many more Suits as are their Due, if there be at that Time a sufficient Quantity of Cloathing in Store, or as soon as there shall be a sufficient Quantity, if those Marines shall chuse to have all their Cloathing, or His Majesty's Service requires that it be delivered to them: But when such Delivery shall be rather inconvenient to the Service, and any Marine so circumstanced shall be desirous of having Money in Lieu of his Surplus Cloathing, that there be then paid to him in Lieu of each such Suit so due to him, the following Sums of Money :

For a Serjeant's Suit, — — *Three Pounds.*

For a Corporal's or a Drummer's Suit, *Two Pounds.*

For a Private Marine's Suit, — *One Pound Ten Shillings.*

And that the Executors or Administrators of such Noncommissioned Officers or Private Marines as shall die in His Majesty's Service, having one or more Suits of Cloathing due to them at the Times of their Deaths, shall upon their Application either have the Cloathing so due delivered to them, or be accounted with for the same at the Rates abovementioned, as may be most convenient for His Majesty's Service; of which, the Pay-Master of the Marines for the Time being shall determine.

The next Thing to be considered is, the Method of Contracting for the Marine Cloathing, so that the Money appropriated for that Service may be laid out to the best Advantage; and in order to that Money being so laid out, I most humbly apprehend, that no one Person or Number of Persons trading in Partnership, should be permitted to furnish the several Species of Marine Cloathing which are to be provided.

For the more Things a Man hath to inform himself of, the less likely will he be to understand them well, and the more Branches of Work he hath to superintend, the less able will he be to see that they are well performed: It is also to be considered, that the more Hands a Manufacture passes through after it is made, and before it is sold to the last Buyer, the more Profits must be made upon it, and these will either increase the Price, or decrease the Goodness of that Manufacture in some Shape or other.

I therefore

I therefore most humbly propose, That the several Species of Marine Cloathing and Accoutrements be divided into Seven Classes, and that each Class be contracted for with such Person or Persons as shall shew the best Pattern for each Sort, at the Prices fixed for them, and offer to contract for the Whole or any considerable Part of the Numbers to be provided of that Sort or Species of Cloathing, &c.

For the Question in this Case seems not to be, *Who will furnish Marine Cloathing for the LOWEST Prices?* but, *Who will furnish the BEST Marine Cloathing for certain fixed Prices which the Public will give?*

And in order to have the best Cloathing of each Sort provided that can be afforded for the Prices which shall be allowed for the same, I most humbly apprehend, that those Prices and the Sorts of Cloathing which are to be furnished for them should be timely advertised in *The London Gazette*; and that Patterns, as to *Size, Make, Colour, &c.* of each Species of Cloathing be then or before fixed upon, and the Place where they may be seen by all Persons who shall be desirous of furnishing Marine Cloathing or Accoutrements, be mentioned in the said Advertisement, as also the Time and Place when and where each Proposer's Sample Pattern is to be exhibited.

That the Room fixed upon for such Exhibition be large enough to conveniently contain at least an Hundred People; and that all Persons who behave civilly, and say they are of a Trade or Profession which is any way concerned in furnishing Cloathing, be freely admitted, and permitted to continue in the said Room.

That every Person who shall exhibit a Sample-Pattern of any Species of Marine Cloathing or Accoutrements be at Liberty to point out any superior Goodness in his Pattern, and any Inferiority of Goodness in the like kind of Pattern exhibited by any other Person; but that any Person who shall make use of ill Language or speak triflingly upon these Matters be reprov'd for so doing; and if, notwithstanding such Reproof, he still continue to interrupt the Business in Hand, that he be ordered to go out of the Room, and be excluded from contracting for any Marine Cloathing in that Year only in which he shall so offend.

By

By these Means the Right Honourable or Honourable Persons who may be appointed to contract for Marine Cloathing and Accoutrements would soon be apprised of the superior or inferior Goodness of each Sample-Pattern; for those Persons who are principal Dealers in Woollen Cloth, Linen Cloth, Hats, Stockings, Shoes, &c. must certainly be the best Judges of such Manufactures, and they would undoubtedly in this Case *commend* or *object* with Caution.

Much more may be said upon these Matters, but as my Intention is only to point out the principal Things wherein I most humbly apprehend that Alterations may be made in the Marine Establishment or Regulations for the Good of His Majesty's Service, or so as to save PUBLIC MONEY without Prejudice to that Service; I shall not detain the Reader any longer on this Head, but conclude with naming the several Classes into which the Marine Cloathing and Accoutrements seem to be properly divisible, with regard to Contracts, though many Persons will be apt to think I might as well have taken up so much Paper with something less trifling.

<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Species.</i>	<i>Classes.</i>	<i>Species</i>
1 —	{ Coats	4 —	Stockings
	{ Waistcoats	5 —	Shoes
	{ Breeches	6 —	Leather Accoutrements
2 —	Shirts and Neckcloths	7 —	Swords
3 —	Hats		

ARTICLE 18.

LEVY-MONEY for MEN to Recruit the Companies.

THE Allowance borne on the Establishment for Recruiting a Company of Foot or Marines is usually *One Shilling* a Day, which comes to *Eighteen Pounds Five Shillings* a Year; and that Sum may be sufficient to recruit a Company of 60 or 70 Men in Time of Peace, when fewer Recruits are wanted and less Inlisting-Money is given to them.

But I most humbly apprehend, That a Company of Marines consisting, by the Establishment, of One Hundred Private Men, cannot be Recruited

in Time of War for twice the Sum usually allowed for that Purpose ; because the Number of Men annually wanted in each Company to supply the Places of those Men who have died in the Service, or have been disabled by one Accident or other from serving, is not likely to be less than *Thirteen*.

For that is not quite *One Man in Seven*, and if the Marine Recruits should be raised so cheap as *Three Pounds Ten Shillings* for each Man, *Thirteen* of them will cost, at that Rate, *Forty-five Pounds Ten Shillings* ; but some Observations which I have made concerning these Matters induce me to think, that the Number of Recruits annually wanted for each Company of Marines is more likely to be *Fourteen*, and the Levy-Money of each to be *Four Pounds*.

In which Case, the annual Charge of Recruiting one of those Companies will be *Fifty-six Pounds*, but Half that Sum will probably be sufficient to recruit such a Company in Time of Peace, if there should then be any employed ; so that *Forty-five Pounds Twelve Shillings and Six-pence*, which Sum I most humbly propose should be allowed for Recruiting each Company of Marines, would be a Sort of Medium between the highest and lowest Recruiting Charges.

A R T I C L E S 20, 21.

DEDUCTIONS for *Poundage* and *Chelsea Hospital*.

I HAVE already mentioned my Reasons for most humbly proposing, That the Deductions for *Poundage* and *Chelsea Hospital* from the Pay of the Marine Forces, should not be added to the *Pay* or *Subsistence* of the Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines, in the Establishment ; for I could not speak explicitly of what I have offered concerning their Pay, without mentioning those Deductions ; so that I have nothing more to add on this Head than that I humbly apprehend, the Pay of the Commissioned Officers will appear best in the ancient and accustomed Form.

A R T I C L E S

ARTICLES 26, 29, 30.

CHAPLAINS and SURGEONS.

THESE Officers have generally been thought necessary in all Military Establishments, but I have not heard that there are any *Chaplains* or *Surgeons* appointed to the MARINE FORCES which are now employed ; the Reason of which may possibly be, that the Appointment of such Officers is thought unnecessary, so long as the Marines are chiefly employed on board His Majesty's Ships of War, and have the Benefit of the Naval Hospitals.

But I most humbly apprehend, That it hath not been usual in this Country to employ so large a Number of Forces as THIRTEEN THOUSAND without either Chaplain or Surgeon *particularly* appointed for them ; and, that the Nonappointment of a competent Number of Surgeons to the Marines cannot be any *real* SAVING to the PUBLIC, as there must necessarily be a greater Number of Surgeons in the Naval Hospitals on that Account.

Such Nonappointment doth indeed make a Saving to the Public in regard to *Chaplains*, but as there are Chaplains appointed for *Berwick, Hull*, and other Places where there are only a few Companies of Foot-Soldiers, it seems rather odd that Ten or Twenty Times as many Marine Soldiers should not have a Chaplain ; and the History of this Nation will justify me in saying, that *Corruption of Manners is not a Friend to true Fortitude*, for the latter of *these* hath seldom appeared so generally, or with so much Lustre in ENGLAND, as when the PEOPLE of it were most remarkable for a Religious Zeal and Manner of Life which are rather unfashionable at present.

However, those People fought the Enemies of *England* whenever they met with them, and in a Manner that hath not been so generally fashionable of late as could be wished ; so that the MEANS in this Case are very respectable on Account of the END, and have been accordingly provided for in every other considerable Military Establishment.

I therefore

I therefore most humbly propose, That there be a *Chaplain* and a *Principal Surgeon* appointed for each Head Quarter of the Marine Forces, and that there be *One Surgeon's Mate* appointed for every Ten Companies of Marines, so that the Men of each Company may know to whom they have a Right to apply for Relief; for if any of those Surgeons shall then neglect their Duty it will be easy to fix who hath neglected, and that is commonly a good Security against Negligence; but if four or five People have one and the same common Duty to perform, and it is not performed, those who are in Fault will not want Excuses, and Justice will then seem a Hardship.

As to the *Rates of Pay* which I most humbly propose for the Surgeons and Surgeons Mates, I must beg Leave to observe, That though those Rates are higher than are allowed for the like Officers appointed to Regiments of Foot, yet they are less than is paid to the Surgeons and Surgeons Mates who attend the Hospitals for the Land Forces; for a Surgeon so appointed hath *Ten Shillings* a Day, and such a Surgeon's Mate hath *Five Shillings* a Day; but as they must necessarily be at extraordinary Charges in travelling from Place to Place with the Forces they attend, the Pay of such Surgeons may possibly be 2*s.* and the Mates 1*s.* a Day, for each, higher on that Account.

And I do further most humbly propose, That such Surgeons as shall be appointed to the Marines, have not any Concern with the Stoppages made from the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Men to provide *Medicines*; but that such Marines as shall be in Want of Medicines be supplied therewith at the Naval Hospitals, and that the Stoppages made for Medicines be applied towards defraying the Charges of Medicines and of those Hospitals.

ARTICLE 35.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, and other CONTINGENCIES.

THE Sum voted for the Contingent Expences of his Majesty's Marine Forces during the last War was *Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds* a Year, and the Sum of *Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Pounds*,
most

most humbly proposed for the Contingent Expences of the present Marine Forces, is in proportion for 130 Companies as the former Sum was for 100 Companies or 10 Regiments, which were the Numbers employed in the late War.

I cannot tell whether the said Sum of £.4500 so voted, exceeded or fell short of the Expences it was intended to defray, but I most humbly apprehend, that the Sum of £ 5,850 a Year will be sufficient to pay all those *Expences* for 130 Companies of Marines which seem, in my humble Opinion, to be really *Contingent*; for I cannot see how any *Head of Expence* that is expressly provided for in an Establishment, or hath a fixed or rated Provision made for it under some other Heads of Expence in that Establishment, can properly be called *Contingent*, as at that Rate, the Money issued for Pay and Cloathing may be called *Contingent Expences*.

I shall therefore insert a Sketch of those *Heads* of MARINE EXPENCE only which are not so provided for in this proposed Establishment, and may, for that Reason as well as on Account of the great Uncertainty of their future Amount, especially in Time of War, be very properly called CONTINGENT EXPENCES.

The Sums placed against these several Heads of Expence are not put down at Random, for though the future Amount of each be uncertain, yet some Judgment may nevertheless be formed of the Money that will probably be expended for such Uses hereafter, by the Money expended for the like Uses during the last War; and as I have had Opportunities of collecting some Facts relative to these Matters, I thought it would be better to make even a bad Estimate of them, than not to make any at all, especially as it is incumbent on me to give as satisfactory Reasons as I can for whatever I most humbly propose concerning a Marine Establishment or the Marine Forces.

H

HEADS

HEADS of CONTINGENT EXPENCES and the probable *Annual Amount* of them in Time of War, for 130 Companies of Marines.

	£.	s	d.
ARMS— <i>new</i> , and repairing <i>old</i> — £. 12 per Company	1,560	0	0
ACCOUTREMENTS— <i>new</i> , and repairing <i>old</i> £. 8 per Comp.	1,040	0	0
HOSPITALS, for Sick and Hurt Marines—towards paying the Charge of the Naval Hospitals £. 5 per Company	650	0	0
DEBTS of Marines who <i>die</i> or <i>desert</i> , without leaving Pay to discharge the same — — £. 5 per Company	650	0	0
BURIAL CHARGES of Marines who die on Shore, but not in the Naval Hospitals — — £. 3 per Company	390	0	0
DESERTERS—Rewards for apprehending them, &c. £. 2 per Company — — — — —	260	0	0
PACKAGE, CARRIAGE and FREIGHT of Cloathing, Arms, Accoutrements, Baggage, Sick Men, &c. — —	1,000	0	0
STORE-ROOMS for Cloathing, Arms, Ammunition, } Accoutrements, &c. — — — — — }	300	0	0
GUARD-ROOMS, Coals, Candles, &c. — — }			
Total —	5,850	0	0

ARTICLE 36.

TOTAL OF LAND CHARGES.

ALL I have to say upon this Article is, that the PAY-MASTER of the MARINE FORCES seems to be the proper Officer to account for this Total Sum, or for such other Sum of Money as shall be allowed for the like Parts of the Marine Service ; because several of these Articles are connected with or have some Dependence on the others, and may properly be said to make a Scheme or System of Accounts, as they are Subdivisions of one and the same Branch of Service, and should for that Reason be all kept in one Office.

For

For if any Part of the *Marine* Accounts are mixed with the *Naval* Accounts, the Consequence thereof is most likely to be *Confusion in both*, so that a Retrospection into *either* will then be more operose, and the Result of it may be less satisfactory; but I humbly apprehend that no Confusion can ensue from the Money voted for the Victualling, Wear and Tear, and Sea Ordnance for the Marine Forces being issued to the TREASURER of the NAVY, because that Money doth not seem to have any Connection with the Marine Accounts.

ARTICLE 37.

NAVAL CHARGE.

THE *Naval Charge* for VICTUALLING, WEAR and TEAR, and SEA-ORDNANCE, was not extended to His Majesty's *Marine Forces* during the last War, though those Forces were then, as the present Marine Forces are now, employed on board the ROYAL NAVY, and the CHARGE of maintaining it was greatly increased by that Means; so that at the End of that War there was a NAVAL DEBT of above FOUR MILLIONS of Pounds to be provided for, and most of that Debt must necessarily consist of increased Charges for Victualling, Wear and Tear, &c. for the Marine Forces, as annual Provision was not then made for those increased Charges.

But as the *Naval Charge* for Victualling, Wear and Tear, and Ordnance is now extended to the present Marine Forces, and Provision yearly made for the same, there is Reason to hope that no such vast NAVAL DEBT will be incurred and remain unprovided for at the End of this War as there was after the last War; because there will now be about *Four Hundred and Eighty THOUSAND Pounds* a Year MORE Money applicable to the Maintenance of the ROYAL NAVY, so long as 130 Companies of Marines shall continue to be employed, and the Naval Charge for their Victualling, &c. continue to be annually provided for by Parliament.

The Money here spoken of being applicable to the *Victualling, Wear and Tear, and Ordnance* of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, it seems to be
most

most properly accountable for, under those *Heads of Expence*, by the TREASURER of the NAVY.

My Reason for confining the *Naval Charge*, in this proposed Establishment, to the 130 Companies of Marines, is, because the *Field and Staff* Officers of the Marines are not likely to be employed on board His Majesty's Ships of War; for I know of only one Circumstance that can make their being so employed, necessary, and this is, when a considerable Body of the Marines shall be appointed to act as Land-Forces on any Expedition against the Territories of the Enemies of *Great Britain*.

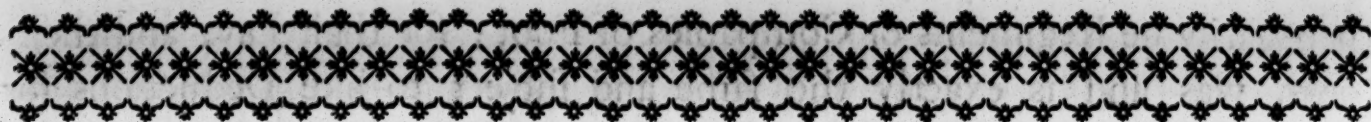
All I have further to observe on this Head is, that so great an Increase in the Money voted for these Heads of Expence, by rating the Provision for them according to the Number of *Marine Forces* as well as *Seamen* to be employed in the Public Service, must necessarily be productive of good Effects to PUBLIC CREDIT, &c. as it will very much facilitate the regular Payment of the *Navy and Victualling* BILLS, and greatly contribute to render such Measures more easily practicable as the LEGISLATURE may in their great Wisdom be pleased to take for *the more speedy and better Payment* of SEAMENS WAGES.

A R T I C L E 38.

TOTAL GENERAL of the *Naval* and *Land* CHARGES

THIS Article being the Total General of the *Naval* and *Land* Charges most humbly proposed for the present MARINE FORCES, I have nothing further to observe upon it, than that the said TOTAL is *less* than the Vote of *Four Pounds per Man per Month* for 13 Months amounts to, by *Fifty-four Thousand One Hundred and Eighteen Pounds Four Shillings and Two Pence* a YEAR.

A COM-



A COMPARATIVE VIEW

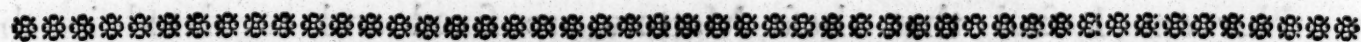
O F T H E

Marine Establishments for the Years 1748 and 1757 ;

Wherein is shewn,

The ANNUAL DIFFERENCE caused in the PUBLIC CHARGE,
by the Differences between those TWO Establishments.

Computed upon 130 Companies, and for the full Numbers borne upon the Establishment.



The INCREASED CHARGE for CLOATHING.

IT appears by an Act made in the last Session of this present Parliament *for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*, that the USUAL DEDUCTIONS for CLOATHING, POUNDAGE at 12 Pence, and CHELSEA HOSPITAL, are to be made from the Pay of the said FORCES; which Word USUAL having Reference to former Practice in the like Cases, and being also made Use of upon the same Occasion in the *Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*, in the Year 1755 when the first 50 Companies of Marines were raised, it must either refer to what was done in this Case during the last War, or,

If the said Word USUAL hath not a retrospect Reference in the Acts and Parts of them before named, it must then refer collaterally to the

Deductions usually made for the aforesaid Purposes, from the Pay of some Part of His Majesty's Land Forces, and the Part so referred to must necessarily be Regiments or Companies of Foot; for their Pay, and theirs only, was and is exactly the same and subject to like Deductions for CLOATHING, &c. as the Pay of the late 10 Regiments of Marines was, so that whichsoever of the said Foot or Marine Forces the Word **USUAL** in this Case may have Reference to, the Deductions for the present Marine Cloathing must be the same.

The Reader will be apt to wonder what the Meaning of this Preamble can be, and therefore it will be necessary for me to acquaint him that I cannot find by the Laws before named, in what Manner the present Marine Forces are to be accounted with for their Pay, or what Pay the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Men are intitled to receive either Weekly or Monthly, &c. so that I am much in the Dark about Matters which are fixed from Year to Year by a **LAW** of this **REALM**, as far as they relate to His Majesty's Land Forces; in order, no doubt, that all Persons who shall have any Concern or Interest therein, may have the Authority of a **PUBLIC LAW** for their Direction and Security; and there may be the same high Authority, in this Case, for the Marine Forces, but I have not seen it.

Nor can I find that these Matters are fixed and regulated in the printed **REGULATIONS** and **INSTRUCTIONS** *for Mustering and Paying the Marine Forces when on Shore, and for keeping and passing the Pay-Master's Accounts*, which were, I apprehend, made and given by The Right Honourable Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, in or about *October 1756*; so that all the legal Foundation I have for the following Computation of the **PUBLIC CHARGE** for *Cloathing* the present **MARINE FORCES** is, the before named Word **USUAL**; and as I cannot think it hath any other Reference than to what was done in the like Case with relation to the late Marine Forces, or is done with respect to Regiments and Companies of Foot, I shall compute accordingly.

COMPU-

COMPUTATION for the Year 1757.

The *Net Off-reckonings* or *Cloathing-Money*, for One Hundred and Thirty Companies of Marines, consisting of 4 *Serjeants*, 4 *Corporals*, 3 *Drummers*, and 100 *Private Marines* in each Company, amount, for 365 Days, to *Thirty-eight Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-nine Pounds Two Shillings and Three Pence* $\frac{2}{6}$ which Sum I apprehend to be the *Net ANNUAL CHARGE* for *Cloathing* the before named Numbers of Companies and Men in each of them.

COMPUTATION for the Year 1748.

The *Net ANNUAL CHARGE* for *Cloathing* One Hundred and Thirty Companies of Marines, consisting of the before mentioned Numbers of Men, and the *Net Annual Allowances* to 13 Colonels of Marines on Account of *Cloathing*, according to the Establishment for the Year 1748, were as followeth :

	£.	s.	d.
For CLOATHING and Charges attending it	— 21,751	: 1	: 2
To 13 Colonels { for <i>Cloathing</i> lost by Deserters	— 1,186	: 5	: 0
{ toward making the Pay of each			
£ 800 per Annum — — —	3,900	: 0	: 0
Total in 1757 is £ 38,279 : 2 : 3 $\frac{2}{6}$	Total in 1748 was	26,837	: 6 : 2
So that <i>The INCREASED CHARGE for the Year 1757</i> is	11,441	: 16	: 1 $\frac{2}{6}$
	38,279	: 2	: 3 $\frac{2}{6}$

The preceding Computation is made conformable to the Establishment for the Year 1748, but as there is now only ONE Colonel of Marines, and it is presumed that he hath not any Concern with the CLOATHING, or any additional Pay on that Account, the INCREASED CHARGE for CLOATHING in the Year 1757 must be computed accordingly, viz.

The

£. s. d.

The Net annual *Increased Charge*, as before stated, is 11,441 : 16 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

To which add the Net Allowances to 13 Colonels,

as before stated, amounting to — — — 5,086 : 5 : 0

And if the *Deduction* of *Two-pence per POUND* for the *Agents*, from the *Full Pay* of the Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Private Marines (which *Deduction* is taken out of the Gross Off-reckonings and makes the Net Off-reckonings so much less) be not now applied to pay the present Marine Agents their Salaries or to some other PUBLIC SERVICE, there must be added to the above Sums, the AMOUNT of the said DEDUCTIONS, for 130 Companies, which I compute to be — 1,575 : 1 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Total will then be — — — — 18,103 : 3 : 0

From which Sum I shall deduct for Repairing, &c.

the Accoutrements of each Company, *Eight Pounds*, as the Expence of such Repairs is usually paid out of the Off-reckonings, though I do not know that it is so paid in the present Case; and this amounts, for 130 Companies, to — — — — 1,040 : 0 : 0

The Net INCREASED CHARGE for *CLOATHING*

in the Year 1757 will then be — — — 17,063 : 3 : 0

The

The DECREASED CHARGE for FIELD and STAFF-OFFICERS.

The Pay of		per Day				£.	s.	d.
		s.	d.					
12 Colonels,	as Colonels only	14	0	each,	in all	8	8	0
10 Lieut ^r . Col ^s ,	as Lt. Colonels only	7	0	—	—	3	10	0
7 Majors	as Majors only	5	0	—	—	1	15	0
13 Chaplains	— — —	6	8	—	—	4	6	8
7 Adjutants	— — —	4	0	—	—	1	8	0
10 Quarter-Masters	— — —	4	8	—	—	2	6	8
13 Surgeons	— — —	4	0	—	—	2	12	0
13 Surgeons Mates	— — —	2	6	—	—	1	12	6

85 less now employed

Total	for One Day	25 : 18 : 10
	for 365 Days	9,468 : 14 : 2

Deduct Two Pounds a Day toward paying the Increased Number of Surgeons in the Naval Hospitals, on Account of the MARINE FORCES not having Surgeons appointed for them

		730 : 0 : 0
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There will then remain for the Gross Decreased Charge 8,738 : 14 : 2

From which deduct, Poundage at 12d. £436 : 18 : 8½

For Chelsea Hospital 1 Day's Pay 23 : 18 : 10

	460 : 17 : 6½
And the Net Decreased Charge in the Year 1757 will then be	8,277 : 16 : 7½

But the Increased Charge, as before stated, is 17,063 : 3 : 0

Whereas the Decreased Charge, as before stated, is only 8,277 : 16 : 7½

So that according to these Computations, the ANNUAL INCREASE caused upon the Whole in the PUBLIC CHARGE, by the Differences between the Marine Establishments for the Years 1748 and 1757, upon the same Numbers of Men, is

	8,785 : 6 : 4½
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What Advantages, if any, the PUBLIC receives from the INCREASED CHARGE thus brought upon it, I cannot pretend to say; especially as the Number of Men employed for the PUBLIC is not increased by this Means, and the present Number of Field and Staff-Officers is *Eighty-five* less in Proportion, than were employed in 1748.

I think I have heard the present Marine Establishment spoken of as a SCHEME of FRUGALITY, and I hope that some Person who is better acquainted with the said Establishment than I am, will oblige the PUBLIC by shewing, wherein the said FRUGALITY consists, and specify what Parts of His Majesty's MARINE SERVICE are proportionably or at all benefited by the said INCREASED CHARGE.

AN ESTIMATE of the CHARGE of complete Numbers of New Arms, Accoutrements, Waistcoats, extra Shirts and Stockings, for One Hundred and Thirty Companies of Marines, when first Raised, according to the present Establishment.

Men.	Species of Arms, &c.	Rates of each.	Amount for the Whole.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Serjeants.	{ A Halbert — —	0 : 10 : 0	
	{ A Sword and Waist-Belt	1 : 0 : 0	
	{ A Sash — —	0 : 5 : 0	
	{ A Waistcoat — —	0 : 13 : 0	
	{ A Shirt and Neck-cloth	0 : 7 : 0	
	{ A Pair of Stockings —	0 : 2 : 0	
	{ 520 Serjeants, each at	2 : 17 : 0	1,482 : 0 : 0
Drummers.	{ A Sword and Waist-Belt	0 : 10 : 0	
	{ A Drum — —	1 : 1 : 6	
	{ A Waistcoat — —	0 : 6 : 0	
	{ A Shirt and Neck-cloth	0 : 3 : 6	
	{ A Pair of Stockings —	0 : 1 : 0	
	{ 390 Drummers, each at	2 : 2 : 0	819 : 0 : 0
Carried forward —			2,301 : 0 : 0

<i>Men.</i>	<i>Species of Arms, &c.</i>	<i>Rates of each.</i>	<i>Amount for the Whole.</i>
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward	— — —	2,301 : 0 : 0
<i>Corporals and Private Men.</i>	{ A Musket and Bayonet	1 : 12 : 6	
	{ A Sword — —	0 : 5 : 0	
	{ Leather Accoutrements	0 : 14 : 0	
	{ A Waistcoat — —	0 : 6 : 0	
	{ A Shirt and Neck-cloth	0 : 3 : 6	
	{ A Pair of Stockings —	0 : 1 : 0	
	13,520 Men, each at	3 : 2 : 0	41,912 : 0 : 0
The Total of this Estimate is		— — —	44,213 : 0 : 0
The Amount of the SURPLUS of the Off-reckonings, or Increased Charge for Cloathing, as before computed, may be as followeth :			
		£. s. d.	
For 50 Companies, 3 Years, to June 1758		19,688 : 5 : 0	
50 Companies, 2 Years, to Ditto —		13,125 : 10 : 0	
30 Companies, 1 Year, to Ditto —		3,937 : 13 : 0	
The Total of the computed Surplus or Increased Charge is			36,751 : 8 : 0
The Estimate for Arms, &c. exceeds the Increased Charge			7,461 : 12 : 0

Now if it should be made appear, that the INCREASED CHARGE for CLOATHING the MARINE FORCES, whether the said Charge be more or less than I have computed, hath been ALL applied towards defraying the CHARGE of Arms, Accoutrements, extra Cloathing, &c. as before mentioned, or in and for other MARINE SERVICE, the present Marine Establishment may then be called a FRUGAL SCHEME ; because the Money that is *apparently* saved to the PUBLIC by the decreased Numbers of *Field* and *Staff* Officers will in that Case be a REAL SAVING, and the vast DEBT with which this NATION is at present incumbered, as well as the EXPENSIVE WAR in which it is now engaged, seem to be very strong Reasons for making every PUBLIC SAVING that can be made.

For

For a *much less* SAVING of the very same Sort, merited the Attention of the LEGISLATURE during the last War, and the MONEY was accordingly SAVED to the PUBLIC, by so much less Money being voted for the CHARGE of the 10 Regiments of Marines for the Year 1748, as is shewn in State Numb. VI. hereunto annexed.

Before that Year, a Colonel of Marines had a Ballance of about £1,500 *per Annum* out of the Cloathing-Money of his Regiment, whereas a Colonel of Foot hath scarcely a *fourth* or *fifth* Part so much, as appears by the Report of a Committee of The Honourable House of Commons, before referred to; and I think it is incumbent on me to mention these Things, as well on Account of what may be said of the Custom of the Army being a Precedent in this Case, as to prevent any wrong Application or Inference, from what I have said on this Head, being made with respect to His Majesty's Land Forces.

For the said Report shews, that some Colonels of Foot had not *Two Hundred Pounds* a Year out of the *Cloathing-Money* of their respective Regiments, but then there were other Colonels who had *twice as much*; which Difference appears to be chiefly owing to the *different Prices* paid for the Soldiers Coats and Breeches, for some Colonels pay as much for a Coat and Breeches as would buy a Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches of other Cloathing.

And if each Foot-Soldier was to have a *new Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches*, every Year, instead of having his *old Coat* made into a *Waistcoat*, I most humbly apprehend that His Majesty's Service would be benefited thereby; for those brave Men would then have old Coats and Waistcoats to wear on a March or when they were not upon Duty, and at the End of two Years there would be something to make a *Petticoat for a Wife*, or a *Coat for a Child*, which are great Matters to a poor Family.

As to the Means of doing this Good, the before named Report makes it appear plain enough, that *One Pound Ten Shillings* is sufficient to provide a serviceable Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches for a Private Foot-Soldier; so that reserving *Six Shillings* for the *Waistcoat*, there would be *One Pound Four Shillings* for the *Coat and Breeches*; and I take that to be the common Price paid by those Colonels of Foot, who have £.400 a Year out of their *Cloathing-Money*.

OBSERVATIONS



OBSERVATIONS and PROPOSALS

Relating to the METHODS of

Mustering and Keeping the ACCOUNTS

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His MAJESTY'S MARINE FORCES.

THE Methods which have been hitherto observed in *mustering* and *keeping the Accounts* of His Majesty's *Marine Forces* do not appear to me to be so well calculated for those Purposes as they might have been ; for I know by Experience that it is practicable to prevent Irregularity and Confusion in the Muster-Rolls and Accounts of those Forces, but I will not venture to say that such Irregularity and Confusion have been prevented.

As to the Methods of *mustering* and *keeping the Accounts* of the late *Ten Regiments of Marines*, I am persuaded that every surviving Officer who had any Concern in those Accounts will admit that they are irregular; and many of those Officers have Reason to wish there had not been any such Irregularity, for it hath partly and hitherto prevented them from receiving their *Arrears of Pay*, which might otherwise have been paid Seven Years ago.

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Instead of which, it is now to be inquired what Money still remains due from the Government to the Captains of those 10 Regiments, and it may possibly be several Years before that can be *justly determined*; so that after an Expence of about *Twenty-four Thousand Pounds* in ALLOWANCES to *Agents* and *Pay-Masters* of Regiments or Companies for keeping those *Accounts*, the PUBLIC is to be at a farther Expence for finding out the *State of them*.

As to general Accounts of Money *received* and *paid* by those Agents and Regimental Pay-Masters, I take it for granted that such Accounts have been kept and will be found regular, but those are only the SHADOWS of *real Accounting* in this Case; for there was a Deduction of *Four Shillings and Two-pence $\frac{1}{4}$ a Year* made from the *Pay* of each Private Marine for keeping his *Accounts*, of which Sum the *Agent* was allowed *Two Shillings $\frac{1}{4}$ d.* and the *Regimental Pay-Master* *Two Shillings Two-pence*.

So that it appears to me to have been the joint Duty of those *Agents* and *Pay-Masters* to keep and produce particular Accounts of the *PAY* of each Noncommissioned Officer and Private Man who served in any of the late Ten Regiments of MARINES; for the PUBLIC cannot require those Accounts from Persons who neither were authorised to keep them, nor received the Money allowed for so doing; but the PUBLIC may justly expect such Accounts from those Persons who were authorised and paid for keeping the same.

Especially as the Money so deducted out of the *PAY* of those Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, for keeping their *Accounts*, was amply sufficient to answer that Purpose, for it amounted to full *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds a Year for each Regiment*; and yet Matters were in general so managed, that neither *Agents* nor *Regimental Pay-Masters* did either *keep*, or *pay* out of their Allowances for so doing, the CHARGE of keeping the said ACCOUNTS, but other Persons were employed and paid to do it.

For the usual Practice was, to allow an Officer or Officers *Six-pence* or *a Shilling a Day per Company* to keep the Accounts of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, and to charge that Money to the *Captains*, instead of charging it to the *Agent* and the *Pay-Master*; and
many

many of the Officers who were so employed to pay Companies of Marines, having but little Knowledge of Accounts, or being left to account in their own Way for the Money they received, the PUBLIC MONEY was sometimes *paid* and *accounted for* by Serjeants, &c.

But even this was not all, for several Officers who had the Payment of Companies, considering that they were answerable for the Money they had received to pay the Men, looked upon the Accounts of those Companies as their Vouchers, and kept them accordingly; so that partly by the Irregularity and Confusion of some Accounts, and partly by the Want of other Accounts which are lost or not produced, it cannot at the End of Nine Years be told, *how all the PUBLIC MONEY received for those Ten Regiments hath been expended.*

Certainly it hath not been the CUSTOM of ENGLAND to allow *Agents* and *Pay-Masters* to Regiments of *Marines* to ACCOUNT for near a MILLION of PUBLIC MONEY in what Manner they please, or to receive the *Allowances* made for *keeping proper Accounts of such Money*, without their either *keeping, paying for, or being answerable for* such Accounts; much less hath it been customary to allow of Persons being *substituted* to do the proper Business of such *Agents* and *Pay-Masters*, without Public Authority, or sufficient Reason for such Substitution; for at this Rate of going on, the PUBLIC MONEY may be embezzled and the *Agents* and *Pay-Masters* who are responsible to the PUBLIC for the same, may plead Ignorance of such Embezzlement, and cease to be any *real Security* to the PUBLIC, though that be the essential Part of their Duty.

As to the Methods of *Mustering*, and *keeping the Accounts* of the present *Marine Forces*, they are much better in several Respects than the Methods practised in the last War: but I must nevertheless most humbly beg Leave to make some Observations upon them; and this I shall do with respect to *Mustering*, by shewing what Regulations were made in the last War to prevent Irregularities in the *Muster-Rolls* of the then *Marine Forces*, and what Regulations are now made to prevent such Irregularities in the present *Marine Muster-Rolls*.

Because the *Muster-Rolls* are a Sort of Foundation for the *Accounts*, and great Care hath been taken to *lay it well*, so far as relates to His Majesty's

Majesty's *Land Forces*, and so far as did relate to the *Marine Forces* in the last War; for the same annual Law whereby the *Mustering*, *Paying*, &c. of the *Land Forces* were then regulated, did also regulate the *Marine Forces* while on Shore; but these Matters are regulated for the present *Marine Forces* by a separate Law.

And the Difference, between the Methods prescribed in those Laws, for *Mustering* the late *Regiments*, and the present *Companies* of MARINES, is what I shall endeavour to point out with as much Brevity as I can; for it is not necessary to insert all the late Regulations at large, and therefore I shall mention only the Purport of those which were made for the Year 1747, as will appear by the Act for *punishing Mutiny*, &c. and for the better *Payment of the Army* in that Year.

Section IX. And for the preventing of Fraud and Deceit in the *Mustering of Soldiers*, be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid — That if any Person shall give a *false Certificate* to excuse any Soldier for his Absence from any Muster which he ought to attend, such Person shall *forfeit Fifty Pounds*, shall be forthwith *displaced from his Office*, and be thereby *disabled to hold any Military Office in His Majesty's Service*.

Section X. That every Muster-Master or other Officer, who shall make any *false Muster of Man or Horse*, or wittingly and willingly allow or sign such Muster-Roll, or *take any Money or other Gratuity on or for Mustering any Regiment*, &c. shall *forfeit One Hundred Pounds*, be forthwith *displaced from his Office*, and be thereby *disabled to hold any Civil or Military Employment*.

Section XI. That allowing, upon the Muster-Rolls of all the Regiments Troops and Companies, a Number of fictitious Names that is directed by His Majesty to be so allowed, in order to raise a Fund for the Maintenance of such Widows of Officers as are or shall be intitled to His Royal Bounty, *shall not be construed to be a false Muster*.

Section XII. That every Muster-Master, upon any Muster to be made by him, shall give timely Notice thereof to the Chief Magistrate of the Place where the Soldiers so to be mustered shall be quartered; that the said Chief Magistrate shall be present at such Muster, and give his utmost Assistance for discovering any false Muster there made or offered to be made;

made; that any Muster-Master, making such Muster, and neglecting to give such Notice, or refusing to take such Assistance, shall *forfeit Fifty Pounds* and be *discharged from his Office*; that no Muster-Roll shall be allowed unless it be signed by such Chief Magistrate; but that in case such Chief Magistrate shall not, upon due Notice given him, attend such Muster, or shall refuse to sign such Muster-Roll, without giving good Reasons for such his Refusal, the Muster-Master may then proceed to Muster without incurring the said Penalty, and such Muster-Roll shall be allowed, &c.

Section XIII. That if any Person shall be falsely mustered or offer himself so to be mustered, upon Proof thereof, he shall be committed to the House of Correction for Ten Days; and if any Person shall wittingly or willingly lend or furnish any Horse to be mustered, which shall not truly belong to the Trooper or Troop so mustered, the said Horse so falsely mustered shall be forfeited to the Informer, if the same doth belong to the Person lending, &c. the said Horse, or otherwise, the Person so lending shall *forfeit Twenty Pounds*.

Section XIV. This Section directed in what Manner the said *Twenty Pounds* should be levied, and if a Person so offending had not *Effects* to pay the Forfeiture, he was to be sent to the common Goal, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for Six Months, and the Informer, if a Soldier, was to have his Discharge, if he demanded it.

The following *Section* is the XVIth in the Act for the Year 1747 and the XVIIIth in the Act for the Year 1757, from the former of which Acts it is copied Word for Word; and the Words which are printed in Roman Letters in the Form of the Oath, and included in Parentheses, shew what Alterations or Additions have been made in that Form, since the Year 1747, and are now in Force.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Commissary of the Musters or Muster-Master, either of the *Land Forces* or MARINES, making or taking a Muster, do make Oath before the Mayor or Chief Magistrate attending the making or taking such Muster as aforesaid, if such Mayor or Chief Magistrate so attending be a Justice of the Peace, or otherwise before some other Justice of the Peace for the County where

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such

such Muster shall be taken (who is hereby authorised and required to administer the same without Fee or Reward) in Manner and Form following :

I A. B. do swear, That I saw at the Time of taking (making) the within Muster, such Men or Horses as are borne, and not respited, on the Muster-Roll, for whom (which Men or Horses) a signed Certificate or Certificates are not endorsed on the Back of the Roll, certifying their being absent from the Muster by Reason of being employed on some other Duty of the Regiment, or by being Sick, in Prison, or on Furlough (or at Grass) or by a signed Leave from the Colonel or Field Officer, or Officer commanding the Regiment, Troop, or Company.

Which Oath the said Commissary or Muster-Master is hereby directed to insert and subscribe on the Back of the Muster-Roll by him transmitted into the Office of the Commissary General of the Musters.

The foregoing and some other Regulations were made for Mustering His Majesty's *Land and Marine Forces* in the Year 1747, and I apprehend that the like Regulations have been ever since continued and are now in Force, so far as relates to the *Land Forces*; but whether the said Regulations *are or are not* WHOLLY or IN PART of Force with respect to the present *Marine Forces* I cannot pretend to say, for there are several Matters relative thereto, which I do not comprehend.

By an Act passed in the last Session of this present Parliament, intituled, "*An Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore,*" it is enacted in Purport as followeth : — That the Allowance of any fictitious Name upon any Muster-Roll of the *Marine Forces* while on Shore, that is directed by His Majesty to be so allowed in order to raise a Fund for the Maintenance of such Widows of Officers as are or shall be intitled to His Royal Bounty, *shall not be construed to be a false Muster.*

But I cannot find out by the said Act WHAT *shall be construed to be a false Muster*, or in what Manner His Majesty's present *Marine Forces* are to be mustered while on Shore; for none of the before recited Regulations for Mustering, or any other Regulations for the same Purpose, appear to me to be inserted in that Act; nor doth it appear to me to contain any Reference to any other Act or Acts of Parliament with respect to the Manner of

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of Mustering the present *Marine Forces*; but it is expressly declared in the said Act, that all the said Forces, while they are respectively borne as Part of the Complement of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, shall be subject in all Respects, to an Act of Parliament made in the 22d Year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "*An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces, by Sea.*"

Now this Declaration adjusts the Limits of the said two Laws with respect to each other, and at the same Time indicates, that the *Marine Forces*, while on Shore, are not to be governed or regulated by the before named Act of Parliament made in the 22d Year of His Majesty's Reign; but it is manifest from the before quoted Clause relating to fictitious Names borne upon the present Marine Muster-Rolls for the Widows of Officers, that the *Marine Forces* are to be mustered conformable to some Regulations, though they are not contained in or referred to by that Law.

And it seems to me, that there are two Sorts of Regulations for *Mustering* the present *Marine Forces*, which differ from each other in many essential Particulars; for the *Marines* are expressly mentioned in several Sections of the Act *for punishing Mutiny, &c. and for the better Payment of the Army*, in this present Year.

So that I am quite at a Loss to know, whether the *Marines* are to be *mustered* according to the Rules and Directions now in Force for His Majesty's *Land Forces*; or whether the *Marines* are to be *mustered* conformable to Rules and Directions formed by The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain, &c.*

For it seems to me, as if the present *Marine Forces* while on Shore, were subject in all Respects to the Act now in Force *for punishing Mutiny, &c. in the Land Forces*; because there is express mention made of MARINES or of their OFFICERS, in the *Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth* SECTIONS of the said Act.

But I have not observed that express mention is made in the said Act, of the Officers and Persons employed in the Trains of Artillery, excepting in the *Seventy-fourth* Section; and there they are mentioned in order to prevent any Doubt of their being within the Intent and Meaning of the said Act, every Part of which is there declared to extend to them.

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The *Militia Forces* of this Kingdom, and of *Ireland*, &c. are likewise expressly mentioned in the *Eleventh* Section of the said Act, but with a contrary Intention; for it is there enacted, That nothing in that Act contained shall be any ways construed to extend to concern any of those Forces.

Now if the *Officers* and *Persons* employed in the *Trains of Artillery* are *within the Intent and Meaning of every Part of the said Act*, though named in one Section only; I most humbly apprehend, that the present *Marine Forces* must also be *within the Intent and Meaning of every Part of that Act*, as they are so often mentioned in it.

And I am the more inclined to this Opinion when I consider that the late *Marine Forces* while on Shore, were in like Manner subject to the Acts annually made *for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters*; nor must I omit observing, that the Titles of the ARTICLES OF WAR established by His most Gracious MAJESTY, pursuant to the said Acts made for the Years 1747 and 1757, appear to me to be Word for Word the very same, and as followeth:

R U L E S and A R T I C L E S

For the better Government of Our Horse and Foot Guards, and ALL OTHER Our Forces in Our Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominions beyond the Seas, and Foreign Parts.

This being the Title of the *Articles of War* established by His MAJESTY, as well for the Year 1757 as for the Year 1747, pursuant to Powers vested in His MOST SACRED PERSON by Law; I must not, I cannot, entertain the most distant Thought that the Words ALL OTHER in this *Title*, meant one Thing in the Year 1747 and mean another Thing in the Year 1757 — their Meaning must be alike.

And as the said Words do flow from MAJESTY in Conformity to LAW, I dare not venture to understand them in any other than an IMPERIAL SENSE; by which I mean, that His Majesty's present *Marine Forces are*, as His late *Marine Forces were*, included in the general Words *and ALL OTHER Our Forces in Our Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.*

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For it seems very natural to think that all the Forces which are *within the Intent and Meaning* of the Act for punishing Mutiny, &c. should likewise be *within the Intent and Meaning* of the ARTICLES OF WAR established by His most Gracious MAJESTY by Virtue of and in Conformity to that Act; but then on the other Hand, I am quite at a Loss to find out the INTENT and MEANING of a particular LAW *for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*, and the FORCE and EXTENT of some *Articles of War* made in Consequence of that LAW, by The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

And these Matters seem to me the more embarrassing as I do not recollect that there was such a separate *Law and Articles of War* made for the late *Marine Forces* for the Year 1748, though those Forces were then under the Direction of the Commissioners of Admiralty; nor do I find, by the Act made in the 22d Year of His Majesty's Reign *for the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces, by Sea*, that The Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. or the Commissioners for Executing that Office, are empowered to make Articles of War.

There may be Precedents for investing a Subject or Subjects of this Realm with Power to make ARTICLES OF WAR, and by consequence, to DISPLACE from the *Public Service*, FINE, IMPRISON, or CORPORALLY PUNISH other Subjects of this REALM according to such ARTICLES OF WAR as the said Subject or Subjects shall make; or there may be most weighty Reasons for permitting the Exercise of such Power by the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. or by the Commissioners for Executing that Office, but I think that of late Years the Subjects of this Realm have not been accustomed to any other ARTICLES OF WAR than Those of their MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

Amidst Uncertainties concerning MATTERS of so high, nay seemingly of a SOVEREIGN NATURE, it is not meet or possibly not altogether blameless for a Man in my Station to attempt any Explanation of Things, much too sublime for my Capacity, quite out of my Sphere; but I must nevertheless beg Leave to insert in this Place a Law that was made in

the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, as it stands in *The Statutes at Large*, said to be examined by the Rolls of Parliament, by *Joseph Keble of Gray's-Inn, Esq;*

“ With what Things the Admiral and his Deputy shall meddle.

“ Item, *Forasmuch as a great and common Clamour and Complaint hath been oftentimes made before this Time, and yet is, for that the Admirals and their Deputies hold their Sessions within divers Places of this Realm, as well within Franchise as without, accroaching to them greater Authority than belongeth to their Office, in Prejudice of Our Lord the King, and the Common Law of the Realm, and in diminishing of divers Franchises, and in Destruction and impoverishing of the common People: It is accorded and assented, That the Admirals and their Deputies, shall not meddle from henceforth of any thing done within this Realm, but only of a Thing done upon the Sea, as it hath been used in the Time of the Noble Prince King Edward, Grandfather of Our Lord the King that now is. — Statute, 13 Richard II. Chap. 5.*

I find that this Statute is inserted in a Collection of Statutes and Parts of Statutes relating to the *Admiralty, Navy, and Ships of War, &c.* that was made, and printed in the Year 1742, for the better Information and Direction of Officers or other Persons who shall be employed in the *Admiralty, &c. Offices, or in His Majesty's Sea-Service;* and the said Insertion of the above named Statute of King *Richard II,* induceth me to think that the same is now or was lately in Force, of which I thought it expedient to make mention, as it seems to shew a Sort of Uniformity with respect to these MATTERS, for the Space of *Three Hundred and Fifty Years.*

These Things being considered, it is not to be expected that I should make many Observations on the Methods of *Mustering* His Majesty's present *Marine Forces* while on Shore; because there seem to be *two different Methods* prescribed for that Purpose, by *different Authorities,* and I am not certain which of those Methods hath been or ought to have been followed.

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The Act now in Force for *punishing Mutiny, and for the better Payment of the Army, &c.* DIRECTS, "That every Commissary of the *Musters, or Muster-Master, either of the LAND FORCES or MARINES,*" shall observe certain Rules and Directions therein prescribed, under certain Penalties or Forfeitures therein named; and the Act made for the *Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*, after 25th March 1757, not containing the necessary Regulations for *Mustering* those Forces, it seems to me doubtful whether any *Muster* of the *Marine Forces* on Shore, that hath not been made conformable to the Directions prescribed in the said Act for *punishing Mutiny, &c.* BE A LAWFUL MUSTER.

But leaving the Validity or Invalidity of such MUSTERS to be discussed by Persons who are learned in the Laws of this Realm, I shall proceed to consider the Regulations made, for *Mustering* His Majesty's present *Marine Forces* while on Shore, by The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain, &c.* and for these Regulations I shall refer to the Articles of War formed by the said Commissioners, for the Year 1755, because the first of the present *Marine Forces* were raised in that Year, and when Regulations are once made they are of course continued, till Reasons appear for altering them.

The Prevention of FRAUD and DECEIT are the chief Things to be considered in forming *Regulations* for *Mustering of Forces*, and such Frauds and Deceits have been so strongly guarded against by the Legislature, as I have already shewn, that they cannot be broke through without subjecting the Breakers to *Infamy*, as well as to *Fines* and the Loss of their *Places*, so that it was extremely easy and seems to be very natural, for The Right Honourable the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain, &c.* in the Year 1755, to guard every Avenue to the Practice of FRAUD or DECEIT in the *Mustering* of His Majesty's *Marine Forces* while on Shore, in the same Manner as had for several Years before that Time been done by the Legislature.

And the said Commissioners may have done so, or the said *Marine Forces*, while on Shore, may have been *Mustered* conformable to the *Rules and Directions* prescribed by the Acts for *punishing Mutiny and Desertion,*

Desertion and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, during the respective Years in which those Acts were severally in Force; but if one or both of those Things have been done, I cannot discover for what End, Purpose, or Use, the said Commissioners have formed other RULES and ARTICLES to regulate the *Mustering* of the said MARINE FORCES while on Shore, for I find such *Rules* or *Articles*, among others, which are said to be established by those Commissioners; and as the said RULES and ARTICLES are printed in like Manner and Form as those established by HIS MAJESTY, as well as annexed to the Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore, in the same Manner as His Majesty's *Articles of War* are annexed to the Act for punishing Mutiny, &c. I presume that they are authentic.

I shall therefore insert the general Title of the said RULES and ARTICLES at large, and the several Articles contained in the Thirteenth SECTION thereof; that being the only Section which contains any Regulations for Mustering, and it bears the Title of MUSTERS.

The general Title.

RULES and ARTICLES

Establish'd by the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. for the better Government of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore, in any Part of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*,

From the 24th of *March* 1755.



The Thirteenth Section.

S E C T. XIII.

Musters.

TH E Commanding Officer at each of the Head Quarters, shall upon due Notice given to him by the Clerk of the Cheque of His Majesty's Dock Yard adjoining to such Head Quarters, cause all the Marine Officers, Noncommission Officers, and Private Men, on Shore at or near the said Head Quarters, and able in Point of Health to attend, to be assembled in such Place or Places, and at such Time or Times, as shall be agreed upon by the said Commanding Officer and Clerk of the Cheque, in order to their being mustered.

A R T. I.
What an Officer must do in order to the Muster.

The Commanding Field Officer at each of the Head Quarters may give Furloughs to Noncommissioned Marine Officers and Private Men, when His Majesty's Service will admit of it, and for such Time as may not be inconsistent with the Good of the said Service ; but he is strictly charged to be as sparing as possible in the Exercise of this Liberty.

A R T. II.
Field Officers at the Head Quarters may grant Furloughs.

At every Muster the Commanding Field Officer shall give to the Clerk of the Cheque, Certificates signed by himself, how long such Officers who shall not appear at the said Muster have been absent, and the Reason of their Absence ; in like Manner the Commanding Field Officer shall also give Certificates, signifying the Reasons of the Absence of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, who shall not appear, and how long they have been absent : Which Reasons and Time of Absence are to be kept in the Clerk of the Cheque's Office.

A R T. III.
Commanding Officer to give to the Clerk of the Cheque Certificates of the Time, and Reason of the Absence of any not appearing at Muster.

Every Officer who shall be convicted before a General Court-Martial, of having signed a false Certificate, relating to the Absence of either Officer or Private Marine, shall be cashiered.

A R T. IV.
The Penalty of signing false Certificates.

Every Officer, upon his repairing to the Head Quarters the first Time after his receiving a Commission, or if he shall be at Head Quarters when he receives it, is to produce the same as soon as may be to the aforesaid Clerk of the Cheque, in order to his being entered accordingly upon the

A R T. V.
Officer, upon his first repairing to the Head Quarters, to appear before, and

produce his
Commission
to the Clerk of
the Cheque;
also Non-
commission
Officers, and
Recruits, in
order to be
enter'd on the
Muster Rolls.

Muster-Roll: And whenever a Noncommissioned Officer is appointed, he is to appear before the Clerk of the Cheque for the same Purpose; and also when any Recruit arrives at the Head Quarters, he is to be carried before the said Clerk of the Cheque, together with the Certificate of the Magistrate before whom he was enlisted, in order to his being entered upon the Muster-Rolls, from the Date of such Certificate.

ART. VI.
Penalty of
musterling any
accustomed to
wear a Livery,
or not doing
Duty as a Ma-
rine.

Any Officer who shall presume to offer any Person to be mustered as a Marine, who is at other Times accustomed to wear a Livery, or who does not actually do his Duty as a Marine, shall, upon being convicted thereof before a General Court-Martial, be cashiered.

ART. VII.
Return to be
made weekly
to the Admi-
ralty from the
Head Quar-
ters, of the
State of the
Marines on
Shore.
Penalty of a
false Return.

The Commanding Officer at each of the Head Quarters is to transmit to the Secretary of the Admiralty every Week (so as to arrive at the Admiralty Office on a *Monday*) an exact Return of the State of the Marines of his Division, on Shore; and if any Officer shall knowingly make a false Return, he shall be cashiered by a Court-Martial.

The Seven foregoing Articles contain all the *Regulations* for *Musterling* His Majesty's *Marine Forces* while on Shore, that I can find in the RULES and ARTICLES established for the Year 1755, as before mentioned; and upon looking over the Fourth *Section* of the Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's *Marine Forces while on Shore* in that Year, I do not observe that establishing of Rules and Articles for *Musterling* are there named.

But I observe in the said Section, that the Lord High Admiral or Three or more of the Commissioners for Executing that Office might, during the Continuance of that Act, “ erect and constitute Courts-Martial, “ with Power to try, hear and determine, any Crimes or Offences speci- “ fied in such Rules and Articles, (*as they should establish by Virtue of the “ said Clause*) and inflict Punishments by Sentence or Judgment for the “ same, according to the true Intent and Meaning of that Act.”

Now

Now I cannot, as I have before observed, find out *what* the true Intent and Meaning of that Act was, in regard to Mustering His Majesty's *Marine Forces* while on Shore, any further than that allowing upon their Muster-Rolls fictitious Names directed by His Majesty to be so allowed for Officers Widows, &c. *should not be construed to be a false Muster*; of which *Matters* I do not find any Notice taken in the aforesaid RULES and ARTICLES established by the said Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, &c. but it appears by the 13th *Section* of those *Rules* and *Articles* that Marine Officers are liable to be *cashiered* for doing Things of which I do not find any mention made in the said Act, and how far those Matters may be according to the true Intent and Meaning of that Act, I cannot pretend to say.

As to the Precautions taken by the said Right Honourable Commissioners, for preventing FRAUD and DECEIT in the *Mustering* of His Majesty's *Marine Forces* while on Shore, it appears by the 13th Section of their Rules and Articles before recited, *viz.*

That every Officer who shall be convicted of having signed a false Certificate, relating to the Absence of either Officer or Private Marine, *shall be cashiered.*

That any Officer who shall offer any Person to be mustered as a Marine, who is at other Times accustomed to wear a Livery, or who does not actually do his Duty as a Marine, *shall, upon being convicted thereof, be cashiered.*

But what is to be done to *The CLERKS of the Cheque* of His Majesty's Dock-Yards, in Case of their making FALSE MUSTERS of His Majesty's *Marine Forces* while on Shore, I cannot find out by the said Articles; nor do they appear to me to contain the Form of any Oath to be taken by the said *Clerks of the Cheque* and to be inserted and subscribed by them on the Back of each Muster-Roll which they shall so make or take of the said *Marine Forces.*

I do not find that any Person who shall be falsely mustered or offer himself to be so mustered, was to be committed to the House of Correction for Ten Days, or to suffer any other Punishment; or that the Mayors of *Portsmouth, Plymouth* and *Chatham* were required to be present at
every

every Muster taken of the Marine Forces in those Places respectively, and to give their utmost Assistance for discovering any false Muster there made or offered to be made; or that no Muster-Roll so made should be allowed unless it was signed by such Mayor or Chief Magistrate of the Place where the Muster was taken, &c. &c.

Certainly the LEGISLATURE of this Kingdom had very weighty and good Reasons for making so many excellent REGULATIONS to prevent FRAUD and DECEIT in the Mustering of SOLDIERS, and how it comes to pass that so few of them appear among the RULES and ARTICLES established by the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, &c. I cannot pretend to say; but I imagine that there are as many Reasons for guarding against Fraud and Deceit in Mustering the *Marine Forces*, as there are for guarding against such Practices in Mustering the *Land Forces*; and as the Act *for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore* doth not contain the necessary Regulations for Mustering those Forces, these Matters seem to me rather extraordinary.

Especially as I much doubt whether any Part of the Act made in the 22d Year of His Majesty's Reign *for the Government of His Ships, Vessels, and Forces, by Sea*, doth extend to the *Marine Forces* while on Shore, excepting to such of them as shall be borne as Part of the Complement of some of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, and for those Times only during which they shall be so borne; for the contrary seems to me to be expressly declared in the last Section of the Act *for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*.

And as to the Collection of Statutes and Parts of Statutes relating to the *Admiralty, Navy, Ships of War, &c.* I cannot find, by the Table or Index annexed to that Collection, what Penalties or Forfeitures *Clerks of the Cheque* incur, in Case of their taking any *false Muster* of *Marine Forces* while on Shore, or that they are to make Oath of the Truth of such Marine Musters; so that if the *Marine Forces* are not within the Intent and Meaning of the Act *for punishing Mutiny and for the better Payment of the Army, &c.* it doth not appear to me that the CLERKS of the CHEQUE in His Majesty's Dock-Yards are liable to either *Penalty* or *Forfeiture*, if they should make any FALSE MUSTER of the *Marine Forces* under the Circumstances before named.

How

How this Matter may really be, I cannot pretend to say, but when it is expressly declared in a general Law for the Government of His Majesty's Forces within this Kingdom, *That every Commissary of the Musters or Muster-Master, either of the LAND FORCES or MARINES*, shall follow certain Directions therein prescribed; and a particular Law made for the Government of only a Part of those Forces, while they are within this Kingdom, doth not express WHAT the Persons appointed to muster them SHALL or SHALL NOT *do* in taking *Musters* and making *Muster-Rolls* of such Forces, during the Times of their being within the Intent and Meaning of that Law; I do not see how any Person or Persons appointed so to muster those Forces, though called CLERKS of the CHEQUE or by any other Stile or Title, can answer their not observing the Directions prescribed in such a general Law *for Mustering of Forces in this Kingdom* when such particular Law is silent *on that Head*; or how any Person or Persons, acting under the Authority of the said particular Law, can properly make and give *Rules and Directions* touching PUBLIC MATTERS which are directed to be *ordered and governed* according to *Regulations* prescribed for that Purpose in the said general Law, unless they are additional *Rules and Directions* to enforce or complete the Legal ones.

As to the Methods of *Paying and keeping the Accounts* of His Majesty's present MARINE FORCES, I am really so much in the dark about them, that I hardly know what to say with such a Degree of Certainty as it is proper to have in a Case of National Concern; for though, in the *Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*, there are many Regulations about the Payment of the *Marines* and their *Quarters*, yet, I cannot find out what PAY any Noncommissioned Officer or a Private Marine is to RECEIVE, either *Daily, Weekly, or Monthly*.

Nor can I find that these necessary, these important MATTERS, are regulated and fixed in the printed Regulations and Instructions which bear the following Title:

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord
High Admiral of *Great Britain and Ireland, &c.*

REGULATIONS and INSTRUCTIONS for
*Mustering and Paying the Marine Forces, when on Shore, and for
 keeping and passing the Pay-Master's Accounts.*

I have likewise read other printed *Regulations and Instructions* made and given by the said Commissioners, in *October 1756, relating to Marines serving on board His Majesty's Ships*; but I cannot there find what PAY each Noncommissioned Officer and Private Marine is to RECEIVE, or what DEDUCTIONS are to be made from their Pay, when on Shore, or at Sea; but in the 27th Article of those Regulations, &c. it is ordered, that
 “ Marines serving on board the Fleet (Officers excepted) are to be paid,
 “ for the Time they so serve, by the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy,
 “ by Pay-Books, as Seamen are paid,” and this may possibly increase the TRADE of *Discounting TICKETS for PAY*.

Certainly this great Silence, in regard to the Rates of PAY of Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, and in regard to the DEDUCTIONS to be made from such Pay, hath at least the Appearance of being extraordinary: because it is expressly declared in the *Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and for the better Payment of the Army, &c.* how much PAY each Noncommissioned Officer and Private Soldier shall receive *Weekly*; and how much PAY he shall be accounted with for at the End of every *Two Months*: so that every such Officer and Soldier doth or may know what Pay he hath a RIGHT to receive, and if any Part of it be with-held, they have a PUBLIC LAW of this REALM to plead for the Recovery of whatever is justly due to them.

And as to the DEDUCTIONS made from the PAY of Noncommissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, they are either fixed by LAW or by His most Gracious MAJESTY; but what LAW a *Marine* is to plead for the Recovery of his PAY, if detained from him, or what DEDUCTIONS it is liable to, are MATTERS equally unknown to me.

The *Act for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore* empowers the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c. to direct the making of *necessary Deductions* out of the PAY of those Forces, besides the usual Deductions for Cloathing,
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Twelve-pence *in the Pound*, and One Day's Pay in the Year for the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*; but who is to explain the Word NECESSARY in this Case, or what DEDUCTIONS have been directed to be made by those Commissioners by Virtue of the said Power so granted to them, or what USES the MONIES, which may have been so deducted, have been applied to, I cannot pretend to say.

But I must nevertheless beg Leave to observe, that I think the FORCES of this KINGDOM, while employed in it, if not when employed on Foreign Service, have not of late Years been accustomed to have any other DEDUCTIONS made out of their PAY, than such as were either fixed by LAW, or directed by HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY to be made, by *Order or Warrant* under HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL.

And I must beg Leave further to observe, that in such *Orders or Warrants* HIS MAJESTY hath been graciously pleased to express for what USE each DEDUCTION, thereby authorised to be made, is INTENDED; so that all Persons therein concerned or interested, know how much MONEY they ought to PAY or RECEIVE, and in order that these Matters might be better known, such *Orders or Warrants* have usually been printed.

Who then can help being surpris'd at this great Difference between the REGULATIONS made for MUSTERING and PAYING His Majesty's *Land* and *Marine* FORCES? Or who could have expected that a LAW expressly made for the *Regulation* of the *Marine Forces*, should not specify what PAY they are to receive, or how they are to be MUSTERED, as is done for the *Land Forces*?

Had such a Law not been made, the *Marine Forces* while on Shore, would, I most humbly apprehend, have been regulated in all Respects as His Majesty's Regiments of Foot are regulated by the Act *for punishing Mutiny*, &c. and I have not heard of any Inconveniences which arose from the late Ten Regiments of Marines being so regulated, nor do I find any such Inconveniences set forth in the Preamble to the Act *for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*.

With respect to His Majesty's *Marine Forces* being under the Direction of The Right Honourable the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. I most humbly apprehend, that the late *Marine Forces* were under such Direction so far as the *Naval*
and

and *Marine SERVICES* are connected; by which I mean, that whenever the then Commissioners for Executing that High Office, or any Admiral upon actual Service, or any Commissioner of a Dock-Yard, or other proper Naval Officer did require, that a Detachment of the then Marine Regiments should be sent on board any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, such Requisition or Order was punctually obeyed by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of that Regiment to which it was directed and delivered.

Thus far it is manifest that the *Naval and Marine SERVICES* are connected, and that His Majesty's *Naval Service* might suffer, if the Officers commanding the *Marine Forces* were not to order Marine Detachments conformable to Directions from the Admiralty Board, or from an Admiral commanding a Squadron, or from any other proper Naval Officer.

And thus far seems to be within what hath usually been called the JURISDICTION of the ADMIRALTY; but I do not recollect to have heard, that the *Admiral's Jurisdiction* hath usually extended to the Ordering and Governing a Body of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES within this REALM, and when such Forces are not in the actual Service of HIS ROYAL NAVY; nor doth the following Extract from a Law made in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of King *Richard* the Second, seem to favour such an Opinion.

" It is declared, ordained, and established, that of all manner of Contracts, Pleas and Quarrels, and of ALL OTHER THINGS DONE, rising within the Bodies of Counties, as well by Land as by Water, and also Wreck of the Sea, the Admiral's Court shall have no Manner of Cognizance, Power, nor Jurisdiction." Statute, 15 *Richard II.* Chap. 3. *Keble*, Vol. I. Page 180.

I have already recited Part of an Article whereby The Right Honourable the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain and Ireland*, &c. have directed, that MARINES serving on board the Fleet (Officers excepted) are to be paid, for the Time they so serve, by the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, by Pay-Books, as the SEAMEN are paid; and what I have first to observe upon the said *Direction* is, that about *one half* and by far the most tedious Part of the BUSINESS
of

of *Paying and Keeping the Accounts* of the MARINE FORCES, is thereby separated from the other Part of that Business, and transferred from the PROPER *Pay-Master* of the MARINES to the *Treasurer* of His Majesty's NAVY.

Certainly the Person or Persons who contrived and proposed to the Lords of the Admiralty this *SCHEME* for *paying and keeping the Accounts of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines* could not be unacquainted with the plain and well known Methods of ACCOUNTING, and yet they have not in this Instance at all regarded them; for instead of stating the Whole of each Man's Account together, as is done by Merchants and by all Persons who know any thing of Business, the *Account* of each *Marine* is not only to be divided into TWO PARTS, but those Parts are to be kept by different Persons in distant Places, as if they were distinct Accounts and not at all dependent on each other.

I know of only one Reason for keeping Accounts, which is, that *JUSTICE* may be done, and the Method of ACCOUNTING by *Double Entry* is admirably well contrived for that Purpose, because it doth, in Effect, make a *Pair of Scales* of the *Debtor* and *Creditor* Sides of an *Account-Book*, on which, *equal Sums* being wrote, their *Totals* will be *equal*, if the Accounts are right; but this *New Method* of ACCOUNTING is founded upon another Principle, or rather, not upon any Principle at all, for it requires *TWO Sets of Books* to SINGLY ENTER only *ONE Set of Accounts*, and these are to be stated by different Persons, in *London, Westminster, Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham*, so that a Man must go to *Two Places* to know the State of *ONE Account*!

So SHORT a Method of *accounting* and so LONG a Method of *transacting Business* I have not yet seen or heard of: And as to *ballancing the Marine Accounts* or *preventing Errors* in them, they are Things quite out of the Question; for the *Scheme* is so *INGENIOUSLY contrived*, that neither the *Treasurer* of His Majesty's NAVY nor the *Pay-Master* of the MARINE FORCES, can tell whether their *ACCOUNTS* of this *Marine-Pay* are *RIGHT* or *WRONG*.

The Accountants in the *Treasurer's Office* can tell, that a *Marine* appears by their Books to have been Six or Seven Months on board One or
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more of His Majesty's Ships of War, and to have received Pay for that Time from their Office ; and the Accountants in the Pay-Master's Office can tell, or ought to know, that such a *Marine* was Five or Six Months on Shore, and received Pay for that Time from the Deputy Pay-Master at Quarters, or from other Officers.

But if it should be asked, Whether that *Marine* hath been paid the WHOLE of his Year's Pay and NO MORE? Neither the Treasurer of the Navy nor the Pay-Master of the Marines are enabled to answer this PUBLIC Question ; for the Money so received by such a *Marine* may amount to *Twenty Shillings* MORE or LESS than was due to him, without *THEY* or their *Accountants* knowing any thing of the Matter, because neither of them keep all of that *Marine's* Accounts.

So that numberless ERRORS may be committed to the *Prejudice* of the PUBLIC or of the MARINES, by the Persons who pay them or keep their Accounts on Shore or on board of Ship, without any Probability of such Errors being rectified or even discovered, by the Treasurer of the Navy, or the Pay-Master of the Marines, or by their Accountants ; for if one *Marine* is charged with less *Slop-Cloathing*, &c. than hath been issued to him, it is twenty to one that he doth not know or will not tell of such a *Short Charge* ; and if another *Marine* should justly complain of an *Over-Charge* being made against his *Pay* while on Shore, the Treasurer of the Navy cannot tell whether it be so or not !

It will probably be said, That such Errors as I have named will very rarely happen, and that they are easily rectified ; but in answer to this I must observe, that what can easily be done and ought to be so, is not always done : And I know by Experience what the Consequences of such *piece-meal* ACCOUNTING are likely to be ; for I have restated Five Years Accounts of a late Regiment of Marines, which had been kept in a *piece-meal Method*.

But it was a less exceptionable Method than what is projected for the present Marines, because all the Parts of each *Marine's* Account were kept in the same Place and by the Persons who stated all his Accounts, so that there was a Possibility of their stating them justly ; but as several Persons were concerned in keeping most of those Accounts, and none of them

them took Care that each *Marine* received ALL his *Pay* and NO MORE, it some how or other happened, that one Part of those *Marines* received about £ 800 MORE, and another Part about £ 400 LESS, than their DUE !

Those, and many other *Errors*, to the Amount of about *Two Thousand Pounds* in all, I discovered by restating the Accounts of every Noncommissioned Officer and Private *Marine* in that Regiment within those Five Years, to the Number of about *Five Thousand* ACCOUNTS, in which there were about *Thirty Thousand* CALCULATIONS; and yet the Persons who had before stated those Accounts were thought to understand *Accounting* tolerably well, and rather made a Merit of the Labour they had gone through; for they neither knew nor would at first believe that their Accounts were materially erroneous, but they soon saw Reasons for entertaining other Notions of them.

I should not have here mentioned these *Private Affairs* if they had not been necessary to support what I have said upon Matters of *Public Concern*, or if I could not properly make this or any further Public Use of them; but it happens that I have yet a Claim for Stating those Accounts, so that if the Persons principally concerned in them should be vexed at seeing their Transactions exposed to Public View, they have nobody to blame but themselves; and if instead of having a Regard to common Justice they should grow angry at me for the little I have here necessarily mentioned concerning their Errors, I will very soon publish a short but expressive Abstract of their *Accounts* and *Proceedings*.

By these Errors which I discovered in the Accounts of *Ten* Companies of *Marines*, the Reader will be enabled to form some Judgment of what may possibly happen, or have already happened, in the Accounts of *One Hundred and Thirty* Companies of *Marines*, which seem to me to be kept in a worse Method than the Accounts I restated were.

Persons who judge of THINGS in the common Way, will be apt to think that these are MATTERS of great Importance to the PUBLIC and to the MARINE SERVICE, and I cannot help saying, that they have Reason for thinking so; but these Matters are not of much Importance to the PAY-MASTER of the *Marines*, for I am greatly mistaken if it makes any
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Difference to him, whether his Accounts of the Pay of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines are RIGHT or WRONG.

The Reader may well be surprised at so extraordinary an Expression, and therefore I shall insert Word for Word the *Eighth* Article of the printed REGULATIONS and INSTRUCTIONS made by the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, *for paying, &c. the Marine Forces when on Shore*; for that is the Authority I speak from, and by that any Person may judge, whether I am mistaken or not.

“ The Deputy Pay-Master of Marines at each of the Head-Quarters,
 “ is, at the End of every Three Months, to deliver to the Clerk of the
 “ Cheque an Account, signed by himself and the Commanding Officer
 “ of the Division, in Form (Numb. III.) of the Men subsisted by him
 “ within that Time, which Accounts the said Clerk of the Cheque is to
 “ examine by the Muster-Rolls; and on finding them to agree therewith,
 “ to certify at the FOOT of the said List, in regard to the Qualities,
 “ and Time of Subsistence *ashore*, which THEY are to be very exact in;
 “ and AS IT is to be a Voucher to the PAY-MASTER'S Account, the
 “ CLERK of the CHEQUE is to be accountable for any ERRORS.”

From this *Article* it appears plain, that the *Clerks of the Cheque* are to be ACCOUNTABLE for any ERRORS which they do not discover and rectify in the Accounts of the PAY of Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, while they are on Shore; and the *Treasurer* or other Officers of the Navy are to *pay* those Marines, and to *keep their Accounts*, while they are on board His Majesty's Ships of War: So that it cannot *make any Difference* to the Pay-Master of the Marines whether his said Accounts are RIGHT or WRONG; because neither he nor his Deputies are answerable for their being JUST, after the *Clerks of the Cheque* have certified at the Feet of those Accounts or *Lists* (as they are called), that they agree with the *Musters* taken by them of the respective Companies to which those *Accounts* belong.

I am persuaded that most People think the PAY-MASTER of the MARINE FORCES is *principally* and *really* ACCOUNTABLE to the PUBLIC, for such of the Accounts of those Forces as are kept by him, his Deputies,

ties, or his Clerks; and such Persons as are acquainted with Business, either Public or Private, will be apt to look upon this *Transfer* of PUBLIC SECURITY from the said *Pay-Master* to the *Clerks of the Cheque* as a Piece of ACCOUNT-CRAFT.

For it is scarcely possible that The Right Honourable the Lords of the Admiralty should know what was necessary to be done for the regular and proper keeping of *Marine Accounts*, but he or they who proposed or advised the making of this extraordinary TRANSFER had undoubtedly REASONS for so doing, though they may not be of the BEST SORT; and as to the Reason assigned, in the *Eighth Article* before recited, for making the said *Transfer*, it appears to me to be the strongest Reason imaginable, why such a *Transfer* ought not to have been made. — And AS IT is to be a *Voucher to the PAY-MASTER'S Account*, the CLERK OF THE CHEQUE is to be ACCOUNTABLE for any ERRORS.

Now what is this, but saying in other Words, *that as certain Accounts are to be Vouchers to one MAN, another MAN is, for that Reason, to be accountable for any Errors in them*: Such a CONCLUSION from such PREMISES is surely very singular, but nervous Reasoning and Purity of Language are equally conspicuous in the said *Eighth Article*.

The *Commanding Officers* of the *Marines* at each Head-Quarter are also brought in, to bear a Part of the *Pay-Master's Burden*, for they are ordered to sign those *Accounts*, though their proper Business as *Commanding Officers* must necessarily take up so much of their Time, that they cannot have Leisure to examine so many Accounts; but for the *ordering* of this, there is not any Reason assigned, so that People are left to seek for Reasons why those Gentlemen are obliged to be answerable for the *Pay-Master's Business*, and to expose themselves and their Families to Ruin and Shame, if the Accounts which they sign should afterwards be found erroneous or fraudulent.

For neither of these Things are impossible, and if they should appear to a large Extent, the said *Commanding Officers* can hardly escape Ruin and Disgrace, though they should be quite innocent, because their signing those Accounts makes them answerable for the same, and I do not see how they will be able to prove their Innocence; nor doth it appear to me

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that the *Clerks of the Cheque* would, in such a Case, be in a better but rather a worse Situation, for they are expressly made *accountable for any Errors*, and I apprehend that the Word ERRORS may be made to extend wide enough to include FRAUDS, without doing any great Violence, for a *Fraud* is certainly an *Error*.

But the *Pay-Master of the Marines* need not be uneasy upon such an Occasion, for he can make it appear by the said *Eighth Article* of the Admiralty *Regulations and Instructions* that he is not ACCOUNTABLE for any ERRORS in the said ACCOUNTS, so that all he hath to do to clear himself in such a Case, is, to plead that Article; and I imagine that his Deputies may secure themselves from making good any PUBLIC MONEY which may be *wasted or embezzled* by erroneous or fraudulent keeping of any of the said Accounts, though they are *their own* and *signed by them*, because the aforesaid Article doth expressly make the *Clerks of the Cheque* ACCOUNTABLE for ANY *Errors*.

Certainly so many EXTRAORDINARY THINGS never before appeared in any one Branch of PUBLIC BUSINESS, and if there was a Possibility of such a Thing being done, one would really imagine that the FIRST *Pay-Master* to the present MARINE FORCES had been allowed to CUT and CONTRIVE that PLACE according to his own liking; and that instead of studying how to execute the PROPER BUSINESS of his OFFICE, in Conformity to and Discharge of the PUBLIC TRUST reposed in him, HE the said *Pay-Master* had been wholly taken up in contriving how to make his Place a *SINE CURA*, without regarding how much the PUBLIC might suffer thereby, or any thing but his own private LUCRE, EASE, and INDEMNIFICATION.

Because the *established Rules* of ACCOUNTING for PUBLIC MONIES have been broke through in a most flagrant Manner, by DIVIDING the proper Business of *Pay-Master of the Marines*; for neither The Right Honourable *The Pay-Master General of His Majesty's Land Forces*, nor The Honourable *Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy*, or any other great Officer, are excused from transacting the Whole of their Business.

The *Rules of REASON* have been most glaringly broke through, in loading The *Treasurer* and other Officers of the Navy with the greater
and

and most tedious Part of the proper Business of the said Pay-Master, his Deputies or Clerks ; for the Business which those *Naval Officers* have to transact, is at least FOUR TIMES as much as the whole Business of *paying* and *keeping the Accounts* of the *Marines*, and yet those Officers are to perform their own Business and Half of the other.

The REAL SECURITY which the PUBLIC ought to have for the *just* and *faithful* PERFORMANCE of the Business that is taken Charge of by the *Pay-Master of the Marines* is for the most Part frittered away, by the *Clerks of the Cheque* being made ACCOUNTABLE for any ERRORS in *Accounts* for which *He* ought to be *accountable* ; and the Rules of common SENSE have been violated to find a REASON for this *extraordinary Procedure*, which may be productive of many bad Consequences to HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE and to the PUBLIC, as the said *Pay-Master* is thereby indemnified if he doth not take proper Care to prevent *Errors* or *Frauds* in his Deputies Accounts.

However, to preserve an *Appearance* of SECURITY, or for some other REASON, each of the before named ACCOUNTS is nevertheless to be signed by the *Commanding Officer of the Marines*, by the *Deputy Pay-Master* of them, and by the *Clerk of the Cheque*, at each respective Head-Quarter, whose Names must appear well upon those Accounts ; but then the latter Part of the said *Eighth Article* unluckily spoils all this *goodly Appearance* of SECURITY, by loading ONE of the Persons so signing with the *Burden* that All the THREE signing Persons stand equally obliged to bear, and by keeping the Pay-Master *quite clear of the Matter*, so that it looks as if Somebody *smelled a Rat*, as the Saying is.

And I am not certain that it is warrantable for any Persons acting under the Authority of Law to exonerate *two* out of *three* Persons who have all made themselves equally answerable for any Matter or Thing whatsoever, and to make the *third* of those Persons *accountable* for the Whole, for it seems to me to be a Sort of *dispensing with Law* ; but amidst so much *cutting* and *contriving*, for which I cannot see any other or better Reasons than the private *Lucre*, *Ease*, and *Indemnification* of A PAY-MASTER of the *Marines*, a Cut may be made a-thwart of LAW, through Error in Judgment, and, as an Earl of *Strafford* well observed, it cannot be
criminal

criminal in any Man, not to exercise greater Abilities than GOD hath given to him.

I am persuaded that if a better Method for *paying* and *keeping the Accounts* of the *Marine Forces* had been proposed, it would have been received and authorised by The Right Honourable the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain and Ireland*, &c. but they cannot be supposed to understand Marine Accounts; and I am thoroughly satisfied that their Lordships were not aware of the ACCOUNT-CRAFT which is coiled under *making the Clerks of the Cheque* ACCOUNT-ABLE for any ERRORS in the said PAY-MASTER'S ACCOUNTS as before mentioned; but I have uncoiled this crooked Wisdom, that the Parliament and those Commissioners may be informed of the USE which hath been made of the Confidence reposed by the said Commissioners in some Person or Persons.

There is another Matter still to be taken Notice of, and that is, the Appointment of Three AGENTS to the MARINE FORCES, for which I cannot find any substantial Reason, but I suppose that the Person or Persons who first proposed this Measure had Reasons to offer in Support of it, which carried with them a Shew of Substantiality; and such a *Shew* may pass for *Reality* in Matters which require more Time to understand than Persons of distinguished Abilities can properly bestow upon Things of very confined though *Public Use*; but I have employed a great deal of Time in these Matters, and I cannot see any Necessity for appointing such Agents.

The first Person appointed to *pay* the present *Marine Forces* was called PAY-MASTER and AGENT, which is a very unnatural coupling of those Words, because it looks as if a MASTER was to be his own SERVANT; but this *half and half TITLE* had a Convenience in it, for People might from thence conclude that *Agents* to the *Marines* were necessary, and being timely apprised of the Matter, they would not be so apt to be surpris'd, or to pause, at such an Appointment. — Surely there is nothing like FORE - SIGHT.

THREE AGENTS were accordingly appointed, at a SMALL increased CHARGE to the PUBLIC of Nine Hundred Pounds a Year or some other trifling

trifling Sum, and they EASED the PAY-MASTER of the MARINES of most of the *little REAL BUSINESS*, that he had not been EASED of by the *Treasurer of the Navy* or *Clerks of the Cheque*, &c. for those Naval Officers having been *saddled with* or made *accountable for* all the Business of *paying* and *keeping the Accounts* of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines while on Shore or at Sea, the Commissioned Officers of the MARINE FORCES were the only Part thereof that the *Pay-Master* had to *pay* and *state Accounts for*.

And that this Part of the *Marine Forces* might not give their PAY-MASTER *too much Trouble*, or for some other Reasons, it is said, that those Commissioned Officers were not allowed to draw Bills on him *for their PAY* while they were employed in HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE on board HIS SHIPS OF WAR; but were obliged, *some how or other*, to appoint *Attornies* to receive the said PAY from the *Pay-Master of the Marines*, the usual Expence of which is *Six-pence* in the *Pound*, and to draw Bills for the same upon the Persons so appointed by the said Officers, though it was PUBLIC MONEY and the *Pay-Master* was paid for issuing it to those Officers.

It is also said, that a Number of the Commissioned Officers of the Marines did transmit to the Admiralty Office or to some Person, a Petition against their being obliged to appoint Attornies to receive their Pay as aforesaid; because those Officers found great Difficulties in getting Money in Foreign Parts for Bills upon their Attornies so appointed in *England*, as they were Persons in private Stations, and therefore of little Credit in other Countries.

The Answer said to be given to that Petition is so extraordinary that I dare not publish it, but if no such Petition was presented, I will publish the Names of Two Persons who called at my Lodgings, as Marine Officers, and gave for their Names two Names which are in *J. Millan's* printed List of Marine Officers, for those Persons told me of that Petition; and as to the Commissioned Officers of the Marines being obliged to appoint Attornies to receive their *Pay* as before mentioned, I have great Reason to believe it is true, for a Person who is employed in a *Public Office* lately told me, that he was Attorney to a *Dozen* or *Twenty* Marine Officers, and had *Six-pence* in the *Pound* for receiving their *Pay*.

By Means of this extraordinary Procedure, a NEW DEDUCTION of *Six-pence* in the *Pound* is brought upon the PAY of the MARINE OFFICERS; and what is worse than the *Deduction*, the said Officers are thereby subjected to great Difficulties in getting their *Pay* when on board the Fleet, as they are debarred from drawing Bills for the same upon the *Pay-Master of the Marines*, whose being employed in the PUBLIC SERVICE makes him known and gives him Credit in Foreign Countries.

However, a Reason may be found *for doing of this*, and I suppose it will be said, that the USUAL DEDUCTIONS for the AGENT, which are *Two-pence* in the *Pound* and Two Days *Pay* a Year (as is shewn in *State Numb. II.*) have not been made from the PAY of the *Marine Officers*, so that they do not pay above *Three-pence* in the *Pound* MORE than *usual*; but the PUBLIC Question is, Who hath *dispensed with* making the *usual Deductions* from the *Pay* of His Majesty's *Marine Officers*, and proposed, advised, countenanced, or given an ORDER that obliges those Officers to pay *Six-pence* in the *Pound* out of their *Pay*, instead of the usual *Agency-Deductions* of about *Three-pence* in the *Pound*?

I dare not affirm, that such an *Order* or *Direction*, by whomsoever given, will not be deemed an arbitrary and wanton Exercise of AUTHORITY, or not declared to be injurious to HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE and oppressive to the MARINE OFFICERS and their Families, because I cannot find any sound Reason for giving such an *Order*; nor do I see how that *Deduction*, of *Six-pence* in the *Pound* from the *Pay* of the *Marine Officers*, which of Necessity follows from the said *Order*, can be called a NECESSARY DEDUCTION, conformable to the Words of the Act *for the Regulation of His Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore*, because the said Deduction is not for PUBLIC USE.

But it appears to me, that the Business of *paying* and *keeping the Accounts* of the Commissioned Officers in the MARINE FORCES might and ought to have been performed by the *Pay-Master* thereof, or by the *Agents* appointed under him, without an *increased Charge* of £ 900 a Year, or any increased Charge *at all*, to the PUBLIC; for the usual *Agency-Deductions* from the *Pay* of LAND as well as MARINE OFFICERS, amounting to about *Three-pence* in the *Pound*, are quite sufficient to pay
for

for the Trouble and Charges of *issuing their Pay* and of *keeping their Accounts*, and it would have been much better for the PUBLIC as well as the *Marine Officers*, if those Deductions had been made.

Because an increased Charge of £ 900 a Year, or what other Sum the said *Three Marine Agents* are allowed, would not then have been brought upon the PUBLIC, nor would the MARINE OFFICERS have had *Six-pence* instead of *Three-pence* in the POUND deducted out of their PAY, or have been DISTRESSED when serving their Country abroad; so that *dispensing with* making the usual Deductions from the *Pay* of the Commissioned Officers of the MARINE FORCES, and *obliging those Officers*, when they go to SERVE on board the ROYAL NAVY, to appoint Attornies to receive their *Pay*, appear to me to be Proceedings alike injurious to HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE and to the PUBLIC WEAL of the KINGDOM.

In order to make this SCHEME *consistent*, or for some other Reasons, the *Deputy Pay-Masters* of the Marines at Quarters, in Imitation of their PRINCIPAL in London, have Deputies under them, at a SMALL increased Charge to the PUBLIC of only *Six-pence a Day* for *each Company*, which comes to no more than £ 1,186 : 5 : 0 a Year, for 130 Companies; but then there must be added to that Sum, about *as much* MORE, for the PAY of about Sixteen Military Officers who are, in Effect, lost to the PUBLIC, by their being made Deputy, or Deputies Deputy, Pay-Masters as beforementioned; and I believe that there are about Ten Clerks or other Persons employed in the Admiralty-Office, on the Business of the MARINE FORCES, but what so many Persons can be there doing for the Marines, is quite a Mystery to me; however, I suppose they receive SALARIES and may REASONABLY have about £ 700 a Year of the PUBLIC MONEY!

In short, the Whole of this PROJECT for *paying and keeping the Accounts* of HIS MAJESTY'S *Marine Forces* is manifestly, nay flagrantly WARPED from RECTITUDE; and without any other visible End, Design, or Intention, that I can discover, than the private LUCRE, EASE and INDEMNITY of the first Pay-Master to the MARINE FORCES, who continued in that Office till near the Close of the Year 1756, before which Time, if I am rightly informed, the Matters I have been speaking of were ordered.

So

So that without the Help of supernatural Knowledge or of more than plain Understanding, it is easy to guess from what Quarter this PROJECT sprung ; for the general Tendency of it to one particular END, in Breach of established Rules, in Prejudice of His Majesty's Service and of the Public Weal, do manifestly point out the MEANS ; for with respect to The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, I defy any Man to shew that all this Management makes any Difference to their Lordships ; but it is glaringly evident, that the *Drift of the Contrivance* is, to make a SINE CURA for the *Pay-Master of the Marines*, and to create Dependencies on him, at the PUBLIC CHARGE.

Here is about FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS a Year of the PUBLIC MONEY paid away to *Agents*, to the Deputy Pay-Masters *Deputies*, and to *Marine Clerks* in the Admiralty, exclusive of the PUBLIC MONEY necessarily paid, for transacting the REAL BUSINESS of the MARINE FORCES, to the *Pay-Master* thereof, his *Deputies*, or *Clerks*, and to the *Treasurer*, *Clerks of the Cheque*, or other *Naval Officers*, which latter Officers do not probably receive so much as the former ; so that the PUBLIC doth not only pay DOUBLE the Sum that is necessary for paying and keeping the *Accounts of those FORCES*, but IS at the same Time exposed to a Waste and to an Embezzlement of the PUBLIC TREASURE, by the said BUSINESS being divided in so strange a Manner, and among so many different Persons in distant Places, that the PERSONS principally answerable for the same, are not enabled to prevent the committing of many ERRORS or FRAUDS to the Prejudice of the PUBLIC or of the MARINE FORCES.

And when a *Method of keeping Accounts* is so contrived, that the Persons who are principally concerned therein cannot tell whether EQUAL JUSTICE hath or hath not been done between the PUBLIC and Persons employed in PUBLIC SERVICE, it cannot be called *accounting*, because it doth not answer the END of keeping ACCOUNTS ; of which, as well as of the great Fallacy in the Method of *paying and keeping the Accounts* of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, it is very evident, from the latter Part of the *Eighth Article* of the before mentioned printed *Regulations and Instructions*, that the PAY-MASTER of the MARINE FORCES was fully convinced.

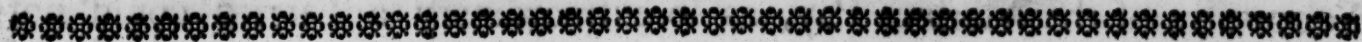
Because

Because there must certainly be some REASON for making the *Clerks of the Cheque* ACCOUNTABLE for any ERRORS in the Deputy Pay-Masters ACCOUNTS of the Marines Pay, as so extraordinary a THING could not be done by CHANCE, and the only REASON I can discover for doing it, is, *a Conviction of the Truth of the MATTERS before named*; for a Person, who enters into the PUBLIC SERVICE with *Ability and Intention* to faithfully perform the WHOLE of the Business that belongs to his Office, needs no other SECURITY than *a true Discharge of the PUBLIC TRUST reposed in him*; but when a Man means to sacrifice the PUBLIC WEAL to his own PRIVATE LUCRE, *covert Indemnity* becomes necessary.

Such strange DOINGS in PUBLIC AFFAIRS, are surely without Example, for the PYRAMIDS of *Egypt* have not been so much defaced in a Course of Three or Four Thousand Years, or the MONUMENTS of *Roman* Greatness been more miserably mutilated by the *Goths and Vandals*, than this Branch of the PUBLIC BUSINESS of this KINGDOM hath been mangled by One PROJECTOR! And this dividing of each Marine's Account into TWO PARTS, and having them kept by different Persons in far distant Places, will amaze even *Shopkeepers and Pay-Serjeants*! For it is like several *Statuaries* making *Heads, Bodies, Legs and Arms*, for the same STATUES, *by Dozens*, without ever uniting the Parts of each together, or even regarding whether they are too long or too short, too big or too little!

So that the REPOSITORY for these *Marine Accounts* will be almost as great a CURIOSITY of the Sort, as is the CHARNEL-HOUSE in *Switzerland*, where the Bones of a whole ARMY of Men are promiscuously laid in one confused Heap; and it will be nearly as practicable for *Anatomists* to place every one of those dead Men's Bones together again, as it will be for *Accountants* to bring into Order and Regularity this CHAOS of mutilated *Marine Accounts*!

But I have laid open this strange though crafty PROJECT, and therefore have no more to add concerning it, than that I most humbly submit the Whole of what I have said, to the UNITED WISDOM of the KINGDOM now assembled in PARLIAMENT.



P R O P O S A L S

For the better REGULATION of

HIS MAJESTY'S MARINE FORCES.

I HAVE a great Number of Things most humbly to propose, *for the better Regulation of the Marine Forces*, but many of them are so far out of the common Road of Business, that writing about them will signify very little; especially as great Part thereof do much depend upon *Drawings for Forms of ACCOUNTS or Tables for CALCULATIONS*, which must be seen and have their Uses explained, before they can be understood.

I shall therefore pass over the MEANS of doing what I have to offer, excepting the Persons who may be necessary to perform the same, and only take Notice of the ENDS proposed thereby, for those are most material; because the PUBLIC is no otherwise interested in what I have to propose, than as it may be a Means of saving PUBLIC MONEY, or of promoting HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE, or of doing the *Former* without Prejudice to the *Latter*.

OF MUSTERING AND PAYING THE MARINE FORCES.

GREAT Care ought to be taken in Mustering the Marines, for their MUSTER-ROLLS are a Sort of Foundation for their ACCOUNTS, and if ERRORS or FRAUDS once get into the *Former*, they will soon work their Way into the *Latter*, because the *Muster-Rolls* will be a *Cover* for them; but

but if a Method can be contrived *for Mustering the Marines* JUSTLY and TRULY, it will be a great Means of *preventing or discovering* either ERRORS or FRAUDS in the *Payment of them*, or in *keeping of their Accounts*, as the *Muste-Rolls* will then be a Guide for and a Cheque upon the *Accountants*.

And I think it is practicable to have the MUSTER-ROLLS and the ACCOUNTS of the *Marine Forces* so formed and kept, that, like the Counter-Parts of TALLIES or INDENTURES, they may *prove or disprove* each other ; but every Avenue to *Error or Fraud* in *Mustering* must at the same Time be effectually barred, or effectual Means contrived for the Discovery thereof, and for having legal Proof, Who it was that committed the same : for it is easy to certify that an *Account* agrees with a *Muste-Roll*, or to alter either of them to make such Agreement, but such Certificates signify little or nothing to the PUBLIC, unless *Errors and Frauds* are well guarded against ; and it is not very difficult to contrive Methods of *Mustering* and of *keeping Accounts* so as to discover *Errors or Frauds*, but those will be of little Use to the PUBLIC without legal Proof of the same against those who committed them.

Upon this SINGLE POINT the whole Affair turns, for when a Man cannot commit either *Error or Fraud* without a Certainty of having them discovered and fixed upon him, he cannot be secure without doing his Duty ; and in order to prevent any Man from acquiring such Security who hath not deserved it, great Care should be taken in the Distribution of the *Marine Business*, so that no Person may have more to do than he can well perform ; for the taking of such Care will at once bar all Pleas of being obliged to do more pressing Business, or to rely on Deputies, Clerks, or occasional Assistants, by one or other of which Means the PUBLIC or Private Persons may suffer ; and as on the one Hand great Care ought to be taken that *Justice be done to the PUBLIC*, so on the other Hand ought equal Care to be taken, that no Private Person be brought to Ruin or Shame for Things which he could not prevent.

The First Thing then is, *to guard all Avenues to Fraud in Mustering*, so that they cannot be secretly broke through, and to employ in that Business only such Persons as must *lose* more than they can *gain* by a Breach of
of

of Duty ; for a Man who is capable of doing a wrong Thing will nevertheless do that which is right, when he is sure that for *every Shilling* illicitly gained he will be to pay or lose *Twenty*, and be exposed to Shame.

The second Thing to be considered is, how to have the *Muster-Rolls* and *Accounts* so formed and kept, that they may prove or disprove each other, and not only shew when *Errors* or *Frauds* have been committed, but make it easy to discover what Person or Persons have committed the same, and to have legal Proof thereof against him or them ; for the doing of these Things will oblige every Person who is subordinately employed in *paying the MARINE FORCES* or in *keeping THEIR Accounts*, to be diligent and careful in the Discharge of their respective TRUSTS, or if any of them are not so, it will soon be discovered, so that the PUBLIC cannot suffer much by their Incapacity or Misbehaviour of any Kind.

It will probably be said, by some Persons who have the Reputation of being Men of Business, that this is a plausible Sort of UTOPIAN SCHEME contrived to amuse People who know nothing of the Matter ; but such Persons as are inclined to talk in this Strain would do well to let the PUBLIC know what Labyrinth of *Marine Accounts* they have gone through, before they pass Sentence upon Things which they have not seen ; because there is a vast Difference between *talking about Marine Accounts* and *stating them in a proper Manner*, for I have known a Person who had a good Knack at the *former*, though he knew little or nothing of the *latter* : And as to any Conclusions drawn from the common Methods of *Mustering* and of *keeping Accounts*, they signify nothing, for a Man must know how to strike out of the beaten Road and to find his Way into it again, as often as Occasion requires, or he will make but a bad Figure in *Marine Business*.

To support this, I shall mention two Instances in regard to *stating* and *keeping the Accounts* of the Noncommissioned Officers and Private Marines, whose real Number I cannot tell, but shall rate at 12,000 ; and the Business to be done for them is as followeth :

During the Time they are on Shore, each Man is to receive Pay twice a Week, which make sixteen Payments in Two Months, at the End whereof he is to receive or be accounted with for his *Arrears of Pay*, as mentioned

mentioned in *State Numb. III.* and when he goes to Sea, another *Account of his Pay* is to be opened and charged with any *Overpayment* or *Debt* on his *Land-Account*, as well as with *Slop-Cloathing*, &c. received by him from the *Purser*, &c. on board of Ship; which Account is to be closed when the *Marine* returns to Quarters, but before this can be done, there must be about *four* Computations made of *Time*, *Pay*, and *Stoppages* for every Man's Account while he was at Sea: And as upon an Average each *Marine* may be once at Sea and twice on Shore, in the Course of a Year, it is evident that such a prodigious Number of Accounts, so often settled, would require a great Number of Persons to keep them in the common Method.

Now I am of Opinion, that all this extensive Scene of Business may be regularly carried on by *Twenty Persons*, without any Assistants, and without their doing more than is reasonable; for I am persuaded that *Seven Persons* will be able to keep the *Accounts of Sea-Pay*; and as to the *Accounts of Land-Pay*, I will venture to say that *Thirteen Persons* may keep them and do other Business besides.

Suppose then, that each of the Persons who may be so employed hath a Salary of *One Hundred Pounds* a Year, the transacting of this Business will then cost £ 2,000 *per Annum*; and of this Sum, more than £ 1,300 will be paid by the usual Stoppages of a *Halfpenny* a Week out of each *Marine's Pay*, so that the PUBLIC would have only £ 700 a Year to pay: And £ 2,300 more would admit of allowing as good if not better Salaries, than seem to be necessary, to the *Pay-Master*, *Commissary*, their Deputies, and a proper Number of *Clerks* to transact the Remainder of the *Marine Business*.

So that for any thing which hath hitherto appeared to me, the Whole of the *Marine Business* might be well performed for *FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS* a Year CHARGE to the PUBLIC; which is just the Sum that I have before mentioned as paid away to *Marine Agents*, *Deputies* to the *Pay-Master's Deputies*, &c. to make a *SINE CURA*, create Dependencies, and so forth.

I am very sorry to leave this Part so imperfect, but I am under a double Necessity of doing so, as what I have offered might otherwise come too

late to be considered, and this Proposal be made so long that few Gentlemen, who have other PUBLIC BUSINESS to attend, would have Leisure to read it.

I shall therefore conclude with saying, that The Right Honourable *William Pitt* Esq; &c. and The Right Honourable *Henry Bilson Legge*, Esq; &c. may, whenever They please, see the before named *Drawings* for Accounts, and *Tables* for Calculations, but I hope that no other Personages or Persons will insist upon seeing either the one or the other; because they are Things of my own Invention, and as such, I most humbly apprehend, that I have a natural Right to the same, and by consequence, to shew or not to shew them as I shall see Occasion, so that no Personage or Person, can with Reason take Offence at my mentioning those two Right Honourable Gentlemen, exclusively of others, upon this Occasion.

F I N I S.



